FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 MAY 1984

Gulf War

Khamene'i Remarks — Responding to "hostile activities" by some Gulf states against Iran, President 'Ali Khamene'i warned that these states will experience "no violations" if they remain neutral but that they must not allow their bases, AWACS, port facilities, and shipping to be used by the Iraqis. Khamene'i, who was addressing military units in Bandar 'Abbas in a speech reported by Tehran radio, stressed that U.S. threats to provide modern weapons for use against Iran will not shake its "firm resolve," because people are more decisive than advanced weapons. If the Americans are prepared to "sink to the depths of Persian Gulf waters for nothing," then "let them come." After inspecting military units in Bandar 'Abbas, Khamene'i said in an interview with the radio that the Iranian Navy has made "excellent progress" in bringing its fighting power to an "acceptable level," adding that Iranian forces have received "the necessary orders" and "know what to do."

Diplomatic Developments — A Saudi information official cited by SPA denied a BBC report that Saudi Arabia has asked Iraq to halt attacks on Gulf shipping, asserting that the Kingdom has not requested anything of the kind from Iraq. Meanwhile, the paper *AL-ANBA'*, according to KUNA, said Kuwait's only option is to "turn to Baghdad" and increase support for Iraq, according to KUNA. Stressing that confrontation is preferable to submission, the paper indicated that Kuwait cannot rely on the United Nations, the GCC, or the Western powers.

In Tokyo the head of INA told newsmen that Japan could play an effective role as a mediator in the Iran-Iraq conflict, KYODO reported. Confirming that Japan intends to continue mediation efforts, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe disclosed that a Japanese envoy will leave for Tehran shortly, INA noted. The Iranian ambassador in Tokyo subsequently met with Abe to ask Japan to continue to purchase Iranian oil, according to KYODO.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah asserted in an *AL-QABAS* interview reported by KUNA that any amendments to the GCC draft UN resolution condemning Iranian attacks which delete the words "the aggressor" are unacceptable to its sponsors. The Iraqi paper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* declared that Iraq will reject any Security Council resolution that equates "peaceful Iraq with aggressor Iran," according to INA.

Iran-Bloc Relations

The Iranian prime minister held talks in Tehran with the visiting Czechoslovak minister of fuel and power, while the Iranian foreign minister met with the Bulgarian prime minister in Sofia, according to Tehran radio. Moscow's *PRAVDA* published a Tudeh Party statement castigating the Iranian regime for its mismanagement of internal affairs and for its "ominous conspiracy" against the Tudeh.

Egypt

In the 27 May People's Assembly elections, the NDP received 73 percent of the vote and won 391 of the 448 contested seats, while the New Al-Wafd Party took the remaining 57 seats with 15 percent of the vote, Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha disclosed in a news conference broadcast by Cairo radio. The minister noted that the three other parties contesting the elections did not reach the 8 percent threshold and consequently obtained no seats. He reported that 43 percent of registered voters cast ballots. Abu Basha rejected opposition criticism of the conduct of the elections, saying that such statements lacked "hard and fast evidence" and were meant to cast doubt on the fairness of the elections. He reported that incidents occurred in only 88 out of 22,000 election committees and attributed these to "quarrels and feuds."

A commentary in the newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* reported by Cairo radio described the support given the NDP as an endorsement of President Husni Mubarak's domestic and foreign policies.

Syria

Vice President Rif'at al-Asad met with Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov and Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Boris Ponomarev, TASS reported. The two sides discussed Soviet-Syrian relations, the Middle East situation, and other international "problems." Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', who is also a member of the visiting Syrian delegation, held talks with Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko, TASS reported.

Lebanon

Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, the minister of state for southern affairs and reconstruction, discussed political developments and reform of the Lebanese Army during a meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus, Beirut radio reported. Birri said the talks were positive with an identity of viewpoints.

An adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir denied that Israel intends to close the mission in Ad-Dubayyah, asserting that the Israeli representation is necessary for holding contacts that will lead to security arrangements in southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. This announcement conflicted with an earlier report by the radio that Israeli "personalities at the most senior political level" were advising the unilateral closure of the office near Beirut.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the DFLP has reopened an office in West Beirut.

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'Arafat Said Ready To Negotiate With Israel

AU291728 [Editorial Report] Vienna *KURIER* in German on 26 May on page 5 carries a 1,400-word Heinz Nussbauer report on an interview given to him by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in his villa in Tunis, date not given, as well as interviews given to him by other Arab leaders. Nussbaumer, after describing his trip, says that "punctually at the agreed upon minute 'Arafat sits down at the roundtable and says something which he has never said before with such clarity. He is ready for direct negotiations with Israel — preferably under the protection of the United Nations. And he adds: 'I want a just peace which knows no victor and no vanquished.' And — with a clear reference to the forthcoming Israeli elections in July — 'I am addressing this challenge to all Israelis: Will they decide in favor of peace? My candidate is peace.' Nussbauer then reviews 'Arafat's political career and speculates whether he will ever again have a chance to assert his peace course in the PLO. The Arab capitals are filled to the brim with speculation as to what will prevail in the end: the awareness of the shortcomings of the PLO chief or of his strong points." After quoting statements about 'Arafat made by various PLO and other Arab politicians, Nussbaumer concludes that "Yasir 'Arafat is once more facing fateful days. A strange alliance, from the Soviet Union to Saudi Arabia, wants him to stay on. All the attempts to build up an opponent to him have failed. There still exists only one controversial, hated, emphatically symbolic figure for the dream of the Palestinian state — Yasir 'Arafat."

'Arafat Interviewed on PLO Dispute, Iran-Iraq War

LD291118 Kuwait KUNA in English 1011 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, May 29 (KUNA) — The PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat has refuted the presence of inter-Palestinian differences saying that various opinions in the Palestinian arena reflect the democratic spirit of the revolution. 'Arafat, in an interview with the local daily *AN-ANBA'* published here Tuesday, underlined that those who circulate reports on Palestinian disputes ignore the democratic process of the revolution. The Palestinian leader described the dialogue among Palestinian organizations in Algiers and Aden as a preliminary step to the convening of the Palestine National Council (PNC), parliament in exile. He pointed out that the PNC session usually takes between 10 and 12 days which are not enough to cover all national issues and added that preliminary talks are necessary to save a lot of time during the council meetings. Asked on repeated postponements of the PNC session, 'Arafat said "We respond to our brothers in other organizations who request adjournment of that meeting until all issues are discussed."

The Palestinian meetings group representatives of the mainstream commando movement, Fatah, in talks with those of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Arab Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

'Arafat said that the Soviet, Saudi, Algerian and Yemeni mediation between the PLO and Syria were still progressing. Asked why the organization did not condemn Iran following the air strikes against Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers, 'Arafat replied "How can I do so while I am a mediator in the Gulf war?" He reiterated, however, that any aggression against any Arab land is an aggression against the Palestinian revolution and emphasized that "the brothers in Iran understand that stand." The chairman highlighted, meanwhile, that his initiative tabled through the Islamic Conference Organization's goodwill mission was practical but refused to elaborate on its details.

The Palestinian leader described the Iraq-Iran war as a "crisis" and charged that failure of all bids to end the fighting indicates that a conspiracy was engineered and pointed out to the American fleets roaming nearby. Asked on his unclear stance toward the Jewish Congress in Morocco, 'Arafat expressed hopes that newsmen would pay such concern to "Arab leaders or those who (?kill) Palestinian and Lebanese commandos or those who help non-Arab nations against Arab countries". He said, however, that the Arab foreign ministers have agreed to refer the issue to the forthcoming Arab summit.

Khalil al-Wazir on 'Arafat's Jordan Visit

JN270730 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 27 May 84 pp 1, 19

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has denied news agency reports citing an Arab newspaper that the PLO headquarters will definitely be moved from the Arab League building in Tunis. Abu Jihad said that no decision has been made in this regard. He added that is possible to rent one of the Arab League offices in Cairo for one of the Palestinian revolution's institutions.

On PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Jordan, Abu Jihad said that it was aimed at continuing the Palestinian-Jordanian joint talks and at bolstering cooperation and joint action by the PLO and Jordan to serve the interests of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. On the meetings of the Central Committee [of the Fatah movement], Abu Jihad said that the Central Committee will meet on 30 May to discuss several Arab and Palestinian issues.

Al-Wazir on Deaths of Palestinian Hijackers

NC291240 Paris AFP in English 1234 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpt] Amman, May 29 (AFP) — The deaths of two Palestinian bus hijackers at the hands of Israeli forces were ordered by the Israeli defense minister and the Army chief of staff, Deputy Commander of Palestinian Forces Abu Jihad charged today. Abu Jihad, a nom de guerre for Khalil al-Wazir, was commenting on an Israeli commission of [words indistinct] that two of four Palestinians who hijacked an Israeli bus last month died from beatings administered after their capture. Abu Jihad said: "There was no need for an investigation" to know that the deaths had been ordered from above. But the commission, whose findings were released yesterday, said no order had been given by superiors to kill the two captives. Palestinian combatants would continue to face "Zionist terrorism" with courage, Abu Jihad said, adding the killings would not prevent further Palestinian actions.

Al-Wazir Arrives in Tunis for Fatah Meeting

JN291755 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has arrived in Tunis from Amman to participate in the new Fatah Central Committee session, which will begin in Tunis tomorrow.

Our correspondent learned that among the most important issues the committee will discuss are expanding the scope of the Palestinian dialogue which will be held in Aden on 8 June 1984 and other political and organizational issues concerning developing the Palestinian struggle action on all levels.

PFLP-DFLP Official Denies PNC Meeting in July

JN270634 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Jamil Hilal, spokesman for the joint command of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has stated that the recent meeting in Algiers has not resulted in any agreement on convening the PNC. Fatah Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir had announced at a press conference in Amman on Thursday that the PNC will convene in early July.

Jamil Hilal said that this is completely false, and added that the discussions will resume in Aden in early July to deal with some political and organizational affairs before calling the PNC for a meeting.

Meeting Set for July

GF291300 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, 29 May (WAKH) — Khalid al-Hasan, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the PNC, stated that the second week of July has been selected as the date for the PNC convention in Algeria. In a statement to the Saudi *AL-JAZIRAH* daily published today, he said that the council will discuss the subject of organizing Palestinian internal relations as well as elect a new PLO Executive Committee. Khalid al-Hasan also stated that preparations are being made to hold a general conference of Fatah to take place next autumn.

'Arafat Men Reportedly To Act Against Syria

NC281128 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The movements of Yasir 'Arafat's gunmen are assuming a new dimension, particularly in the (Ad-Diniyah) area, where they have formed new cells after having reorganized their ranks. They have been assigned the task of carrying out operations against the Syrian Army in the north. Funds, arms, and ammunition have been appropriated for these cells. Some of these groups have been asked to operate in Syrian territory, particularly in the cities of Homs and Hamah. They have been given forged Syrian identity cards.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA Interviews PFLP's George Habash

NC252117 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 25 May 84 pp 22, 23

[Interview with PFLP Secretary General George Habash by special correspondent Katerina Koletsi; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Koletsi] Mr Habash, what is the present condition of the PLO following the events in Tripoli and what course do you suggest it follow?

[Habash] It is quite frankly very complicated particularly following Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo. Prior to the events in Tripoli, we, as the Popular Front, attempted and hoped to maintain unity within the PLO on a national and progressive basis.

Perhaps it is worth telling you that prior to 'Arafat's visit to Tripoli [as published], Abu Mahir al-Yamani, our representative on the PLO Executive Committee, already had his traveling ticket and was ready to meet 'Arafat and hold talks with him. However, 'Arafat's visit to Cairo reversed everything and made things more complicated. This is because Cairo means Camp David and Camp David clearly means no Palestinian state. That is why the dispute started within the PLO. A solution of the Palestinian issue cannot be a political one only; it also has to be a military one. This is why we continue the revolution. We, together with Lebanon's progressive forces, are fighting Israel in southern Lebanon and continue our operations in the center of the Zionists. It is a pity that 'Arafat has chosen the U.S. policy.

[Koletsi] What were the main reasons that brought about the crisis within the PLO?

[Habash] Our revolution is a far reaching one. It is a liberation movement. At the beginning all Palestinian social classes were united in their goal. However, the bourgeois Palestinians gradually got tired of the continuous struggle. They got disappointed and did not want to continue the struggle. Today they are ready to accept any easy solution and have agreed to what the Americans are promising.

Will it ever be possible for the Americans, the natural supporters of Israel, to formulate a policy beneficial to our side? Will it ever be possible for Husayn of Jordan, the one that 'Arafat so easily forgets we once fought, to offer us land on a plate? At any rate we are asking for the Palestine that is our fatherland. All of the social classes that exist in any country also exist in the Palestinian movement. The movement also has the same social problems and class differences which also shape policy. The compromise that the bourgeois are getting ready to accept will not meet with our approval.

[Koletsi] Where are the Palestinians today?

[Habash] Over 2 million are in Palestine; 75,000 in the West Bank of Jordan; over 1.3 million in Jordan; 400,000 in Lebanon; 250,000 in Syria; and thousands dispersed throughout Europe, Asia, and the Americas. The Palestinians are a people dispersed throughout the world. We must at some point return to Palestine, to our country. We are fighting to realize this goal.

Fatah Opposition Urges Moves Against 'Arafat

JN280759 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The provisional revolutionary council, which represents the Fatah opposition movement, ended its meetings in Damascus yesterday by issuing a political statement stressing the need for all Palestinian forces and factions to move in order to stop Yasir 'Arafat's tactics and preserve PLO unity. The statement affirmed the Fatah opposition movement's readiness to vehemently counter liquidation schemes and its sincere desire to strengthen its relations with Syria and the nationalist Lebanese forces so as to further confront the Israeli aggression and the U.S.-reactionary plots to liquidate the Palestinian cause, as the statement put it.

Voice of PLO Reports Palestinian Fund Meeting

JN290728 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The board of directors of the Palestinian National Fund has stressed the need to cover the expenses entailed by the redistribution of PLO forces in several Arab countries in order to meet the needs of these forces which are an important part of the Palestinian revolution. At the end of its meetings in Amman yesterday, the Palestinian National Fund also stressed the need to implement its recommendations on the financial situation of the PLO institutions and departments and to reorganize expenditures in light of the present financial situation. The fund emphasized the need to bolster the fund's revenues, and called on the concerned Arab countries to settle their commitments to the fund. The board of directors called for increasing funds allocated to the institution which takes care of the families of Palestinian martyrs and detainees to enable it to fulfill its humanitarian and social commitments, particularly in wake of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, the expulsion of thousands of Palestinians, and the crimes which are being committed against our Palestinian refugee camps. Brother Abu 'Ammar attended some of the meetings which began 2 days ago and ended yesterday.

Syrian 'Intransigence' Blamed for Differences

JN290846 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 MAY 84

[Text] Under the headline "National Responsibility Is Above Differences," *FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH* says: Optimism is the slogan under which moves are taking place in the Palestinian arena, and reaching an agreement on the methods to be used for Palestinian national action is the major concern of most of the parties that are participating in these moves. This was reflected during the three meetings of Palestinian dialogue which were convened in Aden and Algeria. These meetings demonstrated that democratic dialogue has been restored in the Palestinian arena. They also entrenched the commitment to the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative in all places where the Palestinian people reside and they reaffirmed the rejection and collapse of the plans to replace the PLO. The continuation of these meetings will reinforce the foundations of the Palestinian house, entrench the unity of Palestinian national ranks, and protect the PLO from Arab deisgns to interfere in Palestinian domestic affairs.

Our sources mention that the concern shown by the Fatah delegation to these meetings on the need to pursue this dialogue and render it a success was one of the principal reasons why the conferees held their meetings in an atmosphere of frankness and objectivity. This made some agree to shoulder national responsibility during these critical circumstances that the masses are experiencing. The Fatah delegation enriched the meetings as it submitted integrated and comprehensive proposals which contained detailed answers to the various questions that have been posed concerning points of difference among Palestinian factions and forces in the Palestinian arena.

Our sources also mention that during the meeting the Fatah movement outlined the means that would settle organizational problems, whether on the level of the PLO Executive Committee, the PLO Central Council, or the PNC. The Fatah proposals dealt with every aspect of the Palestinian political question, and the PLO's Arab and international relations. The conferees also discussed all the issues that had been submitted with a high sense of national responsibility as the meeting coincided with the beginning of the implementation of a new Zionist massacre against the masses of our Palestinian people in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in southern Lebanon.

Even on the organizational level, the discussions took place in a positive atmospehre. Although some of the participants asked to postpone the discussion of some organizational matters because they had to refer to the competent bodies in their respective organizations, other organizational matters were discussed and approved. What makes the meeting more important is that all have shown a desire to safeguard the unity of the Palestinian arena, to formulate basic principles within whose context the Palestinian national factions would meet and that would be based on the need to outline a sound political program that will protect the unity of the Palestinian national ranks, make this unity impervious to any hostile penetration that may take place through any instrument that has been prepared for this penetration, and provide suitable methods for dealing with the stands that try to impose a tutelage on the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking.

The Algiers meeting would have achieved better results had Syria not foiled the aspirations of the conferees in restoring Palesitnian-Syrian relations back to normal, and had it not adopted an intransigent stand toward the definite proposals conveyed by Fatah to Damascus during the Algerian delegation's meetngs wih Al-Ahmar, Khaddam, and Ash-Shar'. The Algerian move toward Syria took place in the hope that Syria would respond, thus paving the way for a meeting with a Fatah delegation in Damascus in agreement with the PDRY and with the support of Soviet comrades, and other mutual friends from nonaligned and Islamic countries. However, Syria closed the door and the Algerian delegation returned with negative results from its Damascus meeting.

Fatah hoped that the Algerian delegation's mission would succeed because Fatah did not choose to wage battle with Syria or with any other Arab regime. Every battle was imposed on it. Fatah sincerely hoped that the Arabs would be above differences, and that the road between Syria and Fatah would be reopened, thus restoring one of the most important pillars of Arab solidarity. This Syrian stand is of utmost gravity in the present circumstances. By its intransigence, Syria is preventing the possibility of an Arab mobilization for the confrontation of the violence and the hostility that the Zionist entity is exercising against the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland, and is obstructing Palestinian moves toward the unity of the Palestinian national ranks. The Syrian stand toward the joint Algerian-PDRY initiative shows that Syria does not approve of the results which were achieved or will be achieved during Palestinian dialogue meetings, mainly because these meetings are taking place away from Syria and because Syria is unable to interfere directly in them.

How can the Damascus regime approve of the contents of the meeting that was held on 21 May which reaffirmed the need to protect the PLO, and emphasized its role, achievements, and national course while Syria considers the course along which the PLO proceeds under Yasir 'Arafat as being a capitulationist course, a deviationist course, or a course which must be confronted if it is ever to be redressed?

This assessment is substantiated by the fact that despite the progress that was achieved during the dialogue and the positive results that were obtained and immediately after the announcement of the failure of the Algerian delegation in its mission in Damascus, the parties which are completely linked to Syria such as the As-Sa'iqah, the PFLP-GC, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, and the dissidents' remnants announced the establishment of their alliance as a grouping which seeks to impose its will, with Syrian support, on the realities in the Palestinian arena in order to deprive the PLO of its independent national decisionmaking and restrict its movements on the political and diplomatic level if these movements are not in harmony with the Syrian stand.

In any case, some informed sources have mentioned that with the formation of this new alliance, Syria wanted to convince the parties to the existing Palestinian dialogue of the importance and weight of this alliance, the need to join it instead of holding a dialogue with Fatah, and the need to establish a real front for the confrontation of the PLO's Palestinian and independent course.

Other sources say that Syria, through the establishment of this alliance, wanted not only to imply that there is dissidence in the Palestinian arena, but also to depict this alliance as a factor that should be taken into consideration by those participating in the Palestinian dialogue regarding the program that would secure the achievement of national unity and complete Palestinian independence. Syria also wanted to emphasize that the PNC must take this alliance into consideration when deciding on the formation of the new Palestinian leadership in its forthcoming session.

Concluding, the paper says: In any case, no one is unaware of the objectives of the Syrian moves to confront Palestinian independent decisionmaking, represented by the PLO. Consequently, these fabricated and suspect moves will not deceive our masses who are looking forward to the attainment of national unity. At the same time, our masses are grieved at the impotence of the Palestinian body caused by the differences which enabled the Zionist enemy to commit a new massacre against the Palestinians in 'Ayn al-Hulwah.

Palestinian Killed; Three Syrians Arrested

For reportage on the murder of Palestinian 'Abdallah Ahmad Sulayman Sa'ati in Cyprus, including the arrest of Syrians Husayn Antis, 'Abd al-Asid, and Sa'd Ayyub, see the Cyprus section of the 30 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Arab League's Klibi on Security Council Debate

LD262112 Kuwait KUNA in English 1820 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] United Nations, May 26 (KUNA) — Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, says that if the Iranian leaders could be made aware of their isolation in the international community, they would reconsider the policy of spreading the war with Iraq to other countries in the area. The Tunisian-born Arab League official believes the current talks in the Security Council about the attacks against shipping in the Arabian Gulf would serve that purpose. "We turned to the Security Council in this matter, because we think the council can take action, even moral action, with regard to Iran," Klibi said in an interview with KUNA. For the moment, Klibi prefers not to discuss what other options may be open to the Arabs in the event the council fails to adopt a draft resolution being circulated by the Arabs and seeking to condemn Iran for raiding Kuwaiti and Saudi ships.

"Let's try to exhaust first all the possibilities open to us through the council," says Klibi, following his address Friday in the 15-nation UN body where he took the floor on behalf of the Arab League's 21 members.

"If we determine later the council cannot bring pressure on Iran in a manner we had hoped for, we'll take it from there. Obviously, it will be up to the countries immediately concerned, i.e. the GCC, who must decide on the next steps, and they can be assured of the Arab League's support. For the moment, however, I believe effective international political and moral action on the part of the council will carry enough weight to make Iran change its ways," Klibi says. "Iran will get the message that the international community does not accept these aggressions." Emphatically, he adds, "Let Iran feel that it will be seriously isolated if it continues in that direction." Klibi does not believe, as some council members are saying here privately, that the draft resolution which the six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have been circulating since last Thursday, lacks balance because of its strong condemnation of Iran. The United States, Britain and even the Soviet Union reportedly are concerned that the Arabs focus all the blame for the situation on Iran while ignoring Iraqi attacks on shipping in the region.

Addressing himself to these concerns, Klibi cautions not to confuse two things. When Iraq attacks ships in a declared war zone serving the Iranian economy, it defends itself, Klibi contends.

"Iraq wants peace, appeals to Iran for negotiations under whatever auspices it chooses — the United Nations, the nonaligned movement, the Islamic conference. Iraq, therefore, clearly wants peace and she is offering peace." The behavior of Iran, on the other hand, says Klibi, is in no way comparable to that of Iraq because it refuses peace and attacks ships without warning in international waters belonging to nations not involved in the conflict. They do this to internationalise the war and weaken Iraq, he says. "The two attacks clearly are not on the same level: One country defends itself and therefore accepts peace while the other continues attacking and refuses peace," Klibi explains. The Arab League official, interviewed in the main corridor of the General Assembly building, also commented on the Arab League's May 20 meeting in Tunis where the group, in calling Iran the aggressor in the Gulf, dropped the public unanimity rule to override Syria and Libya. The two countries are the Arab League's only supporters of Iran. Klibi insisted, that even though the resolution condemning Iran was approved by majority vote, "we have not abrogated our rules of procedure, and the rule remains public unanimity."

This does not mean, that individual members cannot express a particular point of view, he says. "Let's remember, not one single country opposed the resolution, and reservations were expressed by one country only, namely Libya. Thus, the consensus was not challenged at Tunis, because, in expressing reservations, one is offering a comment, not opposition." Klibi also takes issue with a feeling held by some that the Arab group, in condemning Iran for attacking ships while ignoring similar Iraqi attacks, had taken, practically overnight, a decisive anti-Iranian stance. The Arab League official says this interpretation of the Tunis resolution lacks foundation. Ever since the war broke out between Iran and Iraq in 1980, says Klibi, the Arab countries have tried to mediate between the two sides to achieve peace under international law. "We have explored ways of bringing back peace to the area, we have continued our contacts and a dialogue with Iran to achieve that goal," he says.

Klibi notes though that during the last two weeks Iran has attacked Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers with a clear intention of widening the war, triggering a "quick and firm response" not only from the countries immediately concerned — Kuwait and Saudi Arabia — but from all other littoral states as well, finally the members of the Arab League. "The purpose of all this is to try to make Iran understand that widening the conflict is not in its interest, because it would open the door to countries outside the region to intervene as well, and that is neither in Iran's interest nor in the interest of the Arab countries," he argues. Klibi says the Arab League's position, though firmer than before, has not changed and still seeks dialogue with Iran. "For that reason we turned to the Security Council, which is the appropriate forum to search together for peaceful solutions," Klibi says. The GCC draft resolution was likely to come to a vote on Tuesday when the Security Council's deliberations were to resume.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Head, Kuwait Envoy on Draft Before UNSC

LD292043 Kuwait KUNA in English 1945 GMT 29 May 84

[By Faysal az-Zayid]

[Text] The United Nations, May 29 (KUNA) — The six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Tuesday told the UN Security Council that all the world will be adversely affected by the escalating tension in the Arab Gulf, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah said.

The Security Council earlier in the day held a session to debate the recent Iranian air strikes at oil tankers in the Arab Gulf. Bisharah told KUNA the GCC countries, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar conveyed a joint message to the Security Council that "what affects the Gulf will affect the whole world."

Iran, locked in a raging war with Iran since September 1980, earlier in the month attacked Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers in what was viewed by the Gulf countries as a bid to expand the war and call foreign intervention.

Bisharah praised what he described as "clarity of vision and fruitful cooperation" among the GCC countries in outlining their positions on the Gulf war to the Security Council. The GCC top executive underlined the role of the Soviet Union which currently charis the Security Council in highlighting positive aspects and said "We have great confidence in current presidency of the council."

Meanwhile, Kuwait permanent delegate at the UN Muhammad Abu al-Hasan underlined the importance of behind the scene lobbying to rally support for a GCC draft resolution condemning the Iranian attacks on ships heading towards Kuwaiti and Saudi ports.

The UN Security Council will vote on the draft resolution later today or Wednesday, Abu al-Hasan told KUNA.

Delegations to the session unanimously denounced the Iranian attacks considering them violations of international accords.

Speakers from the GCC countries urged the Security Council to shoulder the responsibility of safeguarding the safety of navigation in the Gulf, saying the Gulf littoral GCC countires are taking "a neutral position" on the Iran-Iraq war.

Kuwaiti Minister on Amendments to Draft Resolution

LD300911 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0827 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 30 May, KUNA — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and minister of information, has confirmed that any amendments to the GCC resolution presented to the Security Council against the Iranian aggressions "that do not mention the words 'the aggressor' will not be acceptable to us." He said in an interview published today by the Kuwaiti *AL-QABAS* that the nonaligned group "has not yet expressed its attitude; they are still holding consultations, and there are differences among them." But he told *AL-ANBA'* that the nonaligned want reference to the aggressions without Iran being named. He added in his statement to *AL-QABAS*. "We presented our draft resolution, and I do not think that we shall make additional amendments to it," but he made clear that "we are ready to accept others' amendments, but we will not accept amendments that do not mention the words 'the aggressor.'" Answering a question on whether Iran is the aggressor, Shaykh Sabah said: "Of course! Who hit us? Have the blows come from the moon?" He said that he expects the Security Council to end its debate of the draft resolution next Thursday or Friday. He said that the objective behind the GCC complaint against the Iranian aggressions is "political and to secure international recognition that this action constitutes a threat to world peace, and this is very important to us."

He told *AL-ANBA'* that Kuwait will base its future policies on the attitudes of the various states toward the Arab causes in general and the Gulf and Kuwaiti ones in particular. Shaykh Sabah added: "We shall take into consideration the attitudes of the various states, and we shall build our relations in the light of their attitudes toward Arab causes in general and toward the aggression against our tankers and ships, bearing in mind that we are not a party to the war."

Kuwaiti Official Explains GCC Resolution to Envoys

LD300955 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0913 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 30 May (KUNA) Khalid Muhammad Ja'far, head of the Political Department of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, summoned today the ambassadors of the eight countries that are members of the Security Council, including the permanent members. This step has come within the framework of the Kuwaiti and Gulf efforts being made at all levels and to complete the consultations and contacts being made by Shaykh Sabah al-Amhmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister, foreign and information minister, at the United Nations and the Security Council to ensure extensive support for the Gulf draft resolution now before the Security Council to condemn the recent Iranian attacks on Gulf tankers. Mr Ja'far held a series of talks with the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Britain, France, China, the Netherlands, and Pakistan, and the charges d'affaires of the United States and India.

Mr Ja'far told KUNA that he has explained to these ambassadors and charges d'affaires Kuwait's clear attitude regarding the draft resolution currently before the Security Council following the recent amendments made to it. Mr Ja'far reaffirmed to the diplomats that the minimum that Kuwait can accept is the amended draft resolution. He pointed out with the aid of established proofs that Kuwait is a victim of aggression, that it is no party to the Iraq-Iran war, and that the attack took place on peaceful tankers transporting a vital material of interest to the whole world. The head of the Political Department asked these diplomats to convey to their governments Kuwait's attitude and the need for support for the Gulf draft resolution which is based on right and justice and which is supported by international laws, treaties, charters and standards.

Bahraini Minister Comments on UNSC Role in Gulf

GF300920 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] New York, 30 May (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has stressed that the UN Security Council must adopt effective steps in order to put an end to the continuing Iranian violations of the security and freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

In a statement to WAKH correspondent in New York, the Bahraini foreign minister said that the Security Council should pressure Iran and force it to submit to the will of the international community and that it should adopt prompt and effective measures to deter the Iranian aggressors.

About the goals the Gulf countries hope to achieve by referring the question of the security and freedom of navigation in the Gulf to the UN Security Council, he said that the GCC countries' strategy is aimed at urging the world to focus its attention on the dangerous situation in the Gulf region. He added that by adopting the Gulf draft resolution, the Security Council will help world public opinion understand what has taken place and what is actually taking place in the Arabian Gulf region.

The Bahraini foreign minister strongly criticized the efforts of some parties in the Security Council which are aimed at dissolving the Gulf draft resolution. He pointed out that by adopting a weak decision, the Security Council will encourage Iran to continue its aggression against the Arabian Gulf region.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah rejected the proposal for the Security Council to treat Iraq in the same manner as Iran is being treated. He said: "As has been verified to the UN Security Council on more than one occasion, Iraq has adhered to all the Security Council resolutions on the question of the security and freedom of navigation in the Gulf, while Iran has always refused to obey these resolutions. Iraq has also always expressed its desire to negotiate with Iran, while Iran continues to refuse negotiation with Iraq.

About the precautionary steps adopted by the State of Bahrain in order to protect its coasts from any new Iranian aggression, the Bahraini minister said: "Some steps have already been adopted by Bahrain within the collective efforts of the GCC states. But now we intend to adopt a political stand toward Iran in the Security Council and to intensify our political action on all fronts, the most important of which is the UN front. We hope that the Council will be successful in adopting a resolution that will influence the Iranian stand."

The Bahraini foreign minister added that he perceived through his contacts with the members of the Security Council that they understand considerably the necessity of a decisive stand by the Security Council against any aggression on the GCC states, and that they also understand that the recent Iranian stand threatens the security, safety, and freedom of international navigation.

He pointed out that he held several intensive contacts with the heads of many delegations that are taking part in the UN Security Council's discussion on this issue, and particularly with U.S. secretary of State George Shultz. He said his talks with Shultz concentrated on the Iraqi-Iranian war, the seriousness of the tense situation in the Arabian Gulf region as a result of the repetitive Iranian aggressions in the region, and the U.S. stand on the Gulf countries' draft resolution which is now being studied by the UN Security Council.

KUWAIT

Precautions Being Taken Against Sabotage Attempts

GF271420 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 27 May 84 p 1

[Text] Kuwait's security authorities have been bracing themselves to combat sabotage and fend off external attacks, the under-secretary for the interior said yesterday.

Gen Yusuf al-Khurafi told the newspaper *AL-QABAS* that an average of 200 people a month had been deported "because we feel they are a threat to security and society". He said the deportees were suspects who belonged to unauthorised religious parties.

"We are taking all precautions to confront all eventualities," he said.

"Entry regulations for visitors have been tightened, while undesired and unemployed people are being deported."

Oil companies operating in Kuwait issued instructions to dependents of their workers to stay at least one kilometer away from offshore oil installations. The instructions by the Kuwaiti Oil Company and the Arabian Oil Company (Japan) insisted that people avoid marine oil locations on weekend boat trips. Company sources said the instructions were an apparent precaution against possible attacks on Kuwaiti installations.

Al-Khurafi said deportations had been conducted since last December, when terrorists staged a wave of bomb attacks against six local targets, including the U.S. and French embassies.

A total of 25 people were arrested and tried on charges of mounting the bomb attacks. Six were sentenced to death by hanging, and the rest to long term jail sentences.

Two of the group were at large when the sentences were handed down against them last March. Gen al-Khurafi told *AL-QABAS* that these two were recently arrested.

He said security patrols were to continue frisking motorists at night.

QATAR

Amir Confers With Jordan's King Husayn

GF271856 Doha QNA in English 1655 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Doha, 27 May (QNA) — His Highness the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received a telephone call from King Husayn of Jordan. The QATARI NEWS AGENCY said that the conversation focused on latest Gulf developments and Arab and international issues of mutual interest within the framework of continuous consultation and coordination between the two countries in the interests of the Arab nation.

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Denies Asking Iraq To Stop Attacks on Ships

LD292248 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2225 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, 29 May (SPA) — Commenting on what has been broadcast by London radio quoting the BBC correspondent in Tehran that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has asked Iraq to stop its attacks on ships in the Gulf, and that the Saudis have not given Iran any guarantees that the Iraqis will agree to their request, a responsible information official in Saudi Arabia said that the Kingdom has not requested anything of the kind from Iraq.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives With Message

LD301049 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1012 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Jidda, 30 May (SPA) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived here today for a visit, during which he will deliver a message from His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was welcomed at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Salim Sunbul, director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and Iraqi Charge d'Affaires Subayh Samarrai'.

King Fahd Receives Al-Jumayyil's Envoy

LD281429 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 May 84

[Excerpt] Jidda, 28 May (SPA) — Mr Pierre al-Hilu, envoy of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, left Jidda today after a visit to the Kingdom, during which he handed a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from President Amin al-Jumayyil.

UAE

President Receives Call From King Husayn

GF280506 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2020 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 May (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a phone call from King Husayn of Jordan today. During the call, the two leaders reviewed the current Arab developments, the situation in the Gulf region, and international issues of common interest. They also exchanged views on that which concerns Arabs and Muslims and serves their causes within the framework of continued coordination and consultations between them.

PDRY

DFLP's Hawatimah Concludes Visit in Aden

GF251324 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general, left Aden today after a visit to our country, during which he met with party and state officials and discussed with them the latest developments in the Palestinian arena in particular and in the whole region in general. He was seen off by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary.

Interior Minister Announces Election Results

NC291915 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 May 84

[News conference by Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha in Cairo on 29 May; all figures as heard — recorded]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: I am delighted to present to you, and to announce through this international news conference, the results of the elections to the People's Assembly in the Arab Republic of Egypt. These elections were held on 27 May 1985 — 1984, sorry!

Before I touch on the results of these elections and on the detailed figures and their significance, it is appropriate for me to talk briefly about the political atmosphere that prevailed in Egypt before these elections were held, that is, since President Muhammad Husni Mubarak assumed his responsibilities. A kind of democratic practice and democratic atmosphere has been achieved for Egypt — a practice unprecedented in Egypt. This is because the freedom of the press was achieved as it had never been realized before. The freedom of assembly and the freedom of the parties' exercising their political activity with full and equal opportunities were also achieved. A democratic and healthy atmosphere has prevailed in the country over the past 3 years. Under the aegis of this democratic atmosphere, preparations began for these elections that have been held for the first time under the law of elections under proportional lists.

Five parties presented themselves for these elections through their lists so as to have their representatives elected in 48 electoral constituencies that include 448 members of the People's Assembly.

In the propaganda phase for these elections, for which 27 May was set, as I have already told you, all these parties performed their political role to convince the voters of their platforms at hundreds of election rallies that covered all parts of the Arab Republic of Egypt — from the extreme south to the extreme north. Furthermore, these parties presented their information through the various information media with the last such event having been the presentation by the parties of their platforms on television. Opportunities were completely equal for all parties during the election propaganda phase. Despite the staunch competition among the parties and the convening of hundreds of party rallies, as I have noted, the democratic atmosphere was the prevalent one at all times and under all circumstances. No incidents of special importance occurred throughout this phase.

The election process began at 0800 on Sunday, 27 May, in total calm and under the supervision of 23,000 election committees throughout the republic. From the first moments of the beginning of the election process, all the appropriate security plans were hammered out to control the security situation and to create all the circumstances that would favor a sound election process. Furthermore, the judges — some 316 counselors and judges — played their roles in overseeing the election committees and the progress of the election process since the first moment at which this process began. The election process proceeded well from 0800 until it ended at 1700.

Owing to the tribal and clannish circumstances prevailing in the rural areas in particular, these elections were interspersed with some incidents and events that took the form of quarrels or clashes among the supporters of the competitors, particularly in Upper Egypt — in some cities of Upper Egypt and in some villages of Lower Egypt. Some people tried to storm a small number of committee precincts. Furthermore, a regrettable incident occurred in Luxor when one candidate attacked a woman candidate of a certain party and fired on her. All these reports and incidents have been counted and they totaled 88 cases. The security organs and the judges overseeing the election process took all security and legal measures to confront all these incidents and deal with any challenges made by any of the candidates or by their supporters in the course of the election process. These challenges were made in connection with the method of voting or with any remarks by any candidate connected with the voting procedure. The judges promptly examined such reports. Even more, the judges personally went to the premises of the committees about which remarks had been made and they took appropriate measures.

[Charges] were not preferred against one party only; charges were made against several parties. Charges were made against several parties in connection with their role in these incidents. The prosecution investigated some of these incidents. The judges took legal measures concerning the others.

Also concerning what has been mentioned about some incidents that occurred during the election process, it is noticed that cities were completely free of these incidents — such as Cairo, Alexandria, and Al-Jizah, and many regional capitals.

It is also observed that these things happened only in the countryside of Egypt — in Upper Egypt and in Lower Egypt. These are usual things and they are known to all Egyptians. Similar things occur in any election. Even in the election of a headman in any village, such friction and quarrels occur among the competing sides.

In light of all these indications, in light of all the guarantees provided for the freedom of these elections, and proceeding from the absolute conviction that these elections are considered to be among the most important elections that have been held in Egypt's history — because these elections have to do with the new circumstances existing around Egypt at this phase, be it in relation to the growing application of democracy in Egypt, or in connection with the domestic stability of Egypt, which the country has indeed been enjoying for 3 years and whose landmarks are confirmed daily — these elections have epitomized the will of the Egyptian people, who have shown their interest in these elections and who have participated in all the rallies that were held by the hundreds, as I have said. The interest taken by the man in the street in the progress of these elections was also clear — since the beginning of propaganda for these elections until the man in the street participated in them on the day set for the elections.

Therefore, there was a noticeable turnout of voters. However, and as usual, participation in the cities, such as Cairo and Alexandria and [words indistinct] the governorates was of lower proportion than the proportion of participation in the countryside. The general proportion of the turnout of voters in these elections was 43.14 percent.

I would like here to comment on the statements made recently by some leaders of the parties. These statements totally contradict the course of the election process as lived by Egyptians throughout the urban and rural parts of the country. The elections were conducted in an atmosphere of freedom and impartiality provided by the responsible authorities — law enforcement and judiciary officials supervising the elections. Unfortunately, such statements were made in order to cast doubt on the fairness of the elections. These statements lack any hard and fast evidence on the allegations they support. They are merely based on some quarrels and feuds common in Egyptian rural areas due to family and tribal frictions pervading there. The statements overlook that the elections were held in 22,000 election committees and that the incidents cited involve no more than 88 committees at a rate of 0.2 percent — a rate which anyone can see how insignificant it is regarding the course of the elections and its fairness. Furthermore, reports on any incidents, of any magnitude, were promptly dealt with by security forces and judges supervising the election process.

These are the facts. Those who try to cast doubt on the elections by depicting matters falsely are in fact trying to outbid [al-muzayadah] the will and choice of the Egyptian people. The Egyptian people have declared their choices plainly, freely, and in broad daylight. Hence, any such outbidding contradicts the interests of the Egyptian people. I believe that the Egyptians no longer tolerate falsification or outbidding. They seek the proper democratic process and constructive criticism. They want to see accomplishments made in such a way as to solve Egypt's problems and meet its needs.

In light of what I said, let me now announce the final results of the elections according to the following figures:

The number of registered voters is 12,339,418. The number of those who appeared at the ballot boxes was 5,323,086. The number of valid votes was 5,146,565. The number of invalid votes was 176,521. The turnout ratio was 43.14 percent. The ratio of valid votes in the total turnout is 96.68 percent. The ratio of invalid votes is 3.32 percent.

The ratio of the valid votes cast in favor of the NDP is 72.987 percent. The same ratio for the New Al-Wafd Party is 15.119 percent. For the Socialist Labor Party this ratio is 7.073 percent. For the NPUG it is 4.169 percent, and for the Socialist Liberal Party it is 0.649 percent.

The number of valid votes cast in favor of the NDP were 3,756,359. The number of valid votes cast in favor of the New Al-Wafd Party were 778,131. The number of valid votes cast in favor of the Socialist Labor Party were 364,040. The number of valid votes cast in favor of the NPUG Party were 214,587. The number of valid votes cast in favor of the Socialist Liberal Party were 33,448.

The People's Assembly seats are allocated by excluding the parties which did not earn the required 8 percent ratio — the Socialist Labor Party, the NPUG, and the Socialist Liberal Party. Accordingly, the Assembly's 448 seats were allocated among the parties exceeding this ratio; namely, the NDP and the New Al-Wafd Party. Thus, the NDP won 391 seats, a ratio amounting to 87.8 percent and the New Al-Wafd Party won 57 seats, a ratio of 12.7 percent.

Leader of New Al-Wafd Party Interviewed

JN252025 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1755 GMT 25 May 84

[Interview with Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din, leader of the Wafd Party, in Cairo by News Director Antoine Nawfal and correspondent Huda Tawfiq; carried within the weekly "It Happened Tomorrow" program; date not specified — recorded]

[Text][Huda Tawfiq] We are in the palace of Wafd Party leader Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din, the same palace which was a center of activity for the old Wafd Party. It has reopened its doors in order to enable the New Wafd Party to carry out its activity after a 32-year absence from political life.

Press campaigns against the Wafd Party, its history, and its new alliance with the Muslim Brotehrhood have escalated. Today's *AL-AHRAM* headlines say: Secret U.S. documents on the alliance between the Wafd Party and the Muslim Brotherhood since 1946; and: A proposed secret agreement between the United States and Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din, secretary general of the Wafd Party. This press campaign against the Wafd Party has opened old files. It was based on British and U.S. documents. What do you have to say to this, Fu'ad Pasha?

[Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din] This campaign is not a new one. The Wafd Party has been the target of such campaigns for a long time. These campaigns prove that the Wafd Party is a strong party and that it enjoys a privileged status in the eyes of the Egyptian people. Had the Wafd Party not had this prestige, the opponents would not have exerted efforts to launch such campaigns. Fortunately, these campaigns are not echoed by the Egyptian people. The Egyptian people know the Wafd Party's national record and its patriotism. The Wafd Party's record cannot be contested. The same campaigns were launched against the Wafd Party before the last election battle the party waged before July 1952. However, the nation overwhelmingly supported the Wafd Party. There is no doubt that the results would be the same now as in the past, had it not been for the forceful interference of the authorities and the government in this battle.

I regret to say that the government did not fulfill its promises. This battle we are waging is far from being an honest and unbiased one. As proof of this, it suffices for us to say that these newspapers, which claim to be national papers, participate in this feverish campaign against the opposition parties in general and against the Wafd Party in particular. Had they been true national papers, they would have adopted a neutral stand on this battle. But they are papers completely owned by the government. As for what was published in *AL-AHRAM* in banner headlines today, it is no more than political jesting.

[Antoine Nawfal] I would like to ask you a question on your alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood. Do you not believe that this alliance will cause you some difficulties later on, such as the demand for the application of Islamic law? Are you willing to do so, in spite of the fact that secularism has been a Wafd tradition?

[Siraj ad-Din] I would like to stress here that the Muslim Brotherhood has not joined the Wafd Party. The party only allowed some of their members to join its electoral lists because, under the law, they are not allowed to run as a separate party. The Wafd Party agreed to such a move, because it believes that any citizen or group has the right to express their opinion in a lawful manner.

As for the application of Islamic law, this is a bigger issue and has nothing do with the elections. The Muslim Brotherhood will express their opinion, and the Wafd Party will not be committed to any stand or opinion either now or in the future. Any such opinion would have to be submitted for discussion at the appropriate time. Therefore, the Wafd Party will not be committed to any stand by the Muslim brothers' presence on the Wafd lists, or their success in the elections on the basis of these lists. I would like also to clarify that the former Assembly, whose term ended a few weeks ago, contained these Muslim brothers who are now running for elections. I would like also to say that some of the Muslim brothers who are running for elections are members of the Wafd Party [words indistinct] because they have been members and founders of the party since 1978. The president of the Lawyers Association has been a member since 1978. All of these Muslim brothers are members of the party. The Wafd Party has always had prominent Muslims in its ranks, but never has such a vile campaign taken place. This hue and cry was raised now in order to drive a wedge between the Wafd and the Brother Copts, because they fear that some kind of rapprochement will take place between the two. In reality, there are no differences between them.

[Nawfal] Won't the mere fact of an alliance with the Muslim brothers, who do not constitute a party in the true sense of the word, make the Wafd appear to be more of a grouping than a party?

[Siraj Ad-Din] I have already told you what this alliance is about. Party alliances are established among different parties. There is a difference between sympathy and alliance. Had I been an Egyptian Muslim brother, I would have the right to sympathize with this or that party, and to elect this or that person whom I believed to deserve this sympathy. An alliance can never take place between parties and individuals; it can only be established between parties. This has not taken place, and the Muslim brothers, as they have stated, are not a party. They are not recognized as a party.

[Nawfal] What are the basic points of your electoral program, and to what extent do you believe this program conforms with President Husni Mubarak's policy. Does it differ and on what does it differ, particularly on the Arab and foreign level?

[Siraj ad-Din] We fully support President Husni Mubarak's foreign policy. We said this in our program. With respect to his policy on the Arab level, we said that the Camp David Accords are no longer valid as far as the Palestinians are concerned, because Israel has violated it in part and parcel and in letter and spirit. As for the Egyptian issue, the peace treaty that was concluded between Egypt and Israel exists and is valid. Of course, we are not calling for its cancellation. However, we are asking that Israel implement every provision in it, and that it must withdraw from every inch of Egyptian territory and end its occupation of tabah. I believe we have no other differences with President Mubarak. As for the differences on the domestic level, they are clearly and explicitly outlined in our program.

[Tawfiq] What are the Wafd Party's chances of winning the elections?

[Siraj ad-Din] The situation is reassuring. But the rate of our success depends on what the NDP would permit. The matter is in its hands, and depends on what it wants to achieve from these elections. However, if the people are allowed to choose in a free and honest manner, I can confidently tell you that that the Wafd Party will get no less than 60 percent of the votes.

Press Comment on People's Assembly Elections

NC300730 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 30 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM*, under the headline "A New Era," says: All reports indicate that the general elections were held in a free and fully impartial atmosphere unprecedented in Egypt's political history. That was the true goal which, through the testimony of all, Egypt has achieved for the sake of a better future thanks to the vigilance and free conscience of all the voters. *AL-AHRAM* adds: In accordance with the results of the elections, Egypt will witness a new composition in the People's Assembly that will help it move — as is hoped and expected — to a new stage in its history, especially because every elected deputy will represent the entire people and will seek to meet their aspirations and hopes.

Concluding, *AL-AHRAM* affirms that Egypt will undoubtedly enter a new era that will enable all of its sons, according to their parliamentary representation, to effectively participate for the first time in determining the future steps in favor of the whole nation.

AL-AKHBAR, under the headline "A Plebiscite on the Government's Achievements," says: The election campaign has ended and the true size of each party that participated in the campaign has been revealed. These results did not surprise anyone but were expected by all political commentators throughout the world. *AL-AKHBAR* adds: The popular support given the NDP is considered a plebiscite on the policy of President Husni Mubarak, who is also the NDP leader. It also consolidates all of the policies President Mubarak has pursued since he assumed power. The NDP victory ratifies President Mubarak's sagacious and well-considered policy of rapprochement with the Arab world. The NDP victory is an endorsement of Egypt's foreign policy which is characterized by wisdom, serenity, and quiet diplomacy. This policy preaches that Egypt believes in positive neutrality and that it is a vanguard state among the non-aligned states. The NDP victory also signals approval for the ambitious development plans which have started to yield fruit, especially in the fields of housing, services, and agriculture.

AL-JUMHURIYAH comments on reports by international news agencies and observers that the general elections were held in an unprecedented atmosphere of political tolerance toward the opposition parties. The newspaper explains that for the first time in the history of democracy in Egypt the parliamentary elections were held without governmental interference. The paper says that the government did not try to be biased in favor of its candidates. It adds that for the first time there was an opportunity for all of the parties participating in the elections to carry out their propaganda campaigns wihtout intervention and guidance and without any voice being stifled. All parties were given equal time to air their views on state television and statements by party leaders were also broadcast on television. Concluding, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* affirms that although the recent parliamentary elections are just one step on the road to democracy, it is a sure and steady step, inspiring hope for the future of social and democratic justice, not only in Egypt but throughout the Arab region. Egypt has set an example for all.

Foreign Minister Views Peace With Israel

PM301158 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 23 May 84 p 16

[Interview with Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by Dominique Lagarde — date and place not given]

[Text] *LE QUOTIDIEN*: You get the feeling here that Egyptians expected to derive from peace with Israel something more or something different and that they are now disappointed. Is this true and if so, how can this disappointment be explained?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: This is perfectly true. For the Egyptians, the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on 25 April 1982 was regarded as the implementation of the first part of the Camp David Accords, in other words as an initial step toward a comprehensive peace likely to bring prosperity to all the region's peoples. Unfortunately two incidents took place: first, even before the Israelis' withdrawal from Sinai, the destruction of the Yammit settlements although we had offered to buy the buildings.

Second, 40 days after the withdrawal from Sinai, the invasion of southern Lebanon by Israeli forces. These two events aroused a feeling of frustration among Egyptians. After that, there was the bombing of West Beirut and the Sabra and Shatila massacres in which Israeli responsibility can scarcely be doubted. The Egyptians' peaceful feelings were deeply wounded and the normalization between Egypt and Israel was seriously affected by what happened in Lebanon. This was particularly so since it had been preceded by the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, the annexation of the Golan Heights, and that of Jerusalem. Recalling our ambassador was the least we could do. It is also true that the Egyptians hoped peace would bring rapid prosperity which was scarcely realistic. We were at war for 30 years and our war effort cost around $100 billion during those years. We were therefore unable to develop our infrastructures to meet the high population growth. We are now facing a real challenge.

LE QUOTIDIEN: To come back to Israel, do you think that things could change if the Labor Party won the forthcoming elections?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: We do not want to interfere in other states' internal affairs. But we are convinced that the majority of Israelis want peace. The Israelis must realize that they are living in the Middle East, and not in Europe or the United States. They must consequently live with the other peoples in the region and that is impossible as long as they continue to demolish Arabs' houses and to assert their will by denying them any freedom. The Israeli interpretation of the Camp David Accords on the Palestinian question only gives the Palestinians the right to eat and drink what they want. It denies them any other right and consequently cannot lead to peace.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Do you think the Israelis are likely to change their attitude in the near future?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: We hope that through more frequent contact, be it Israeli tourists coming to Egypt or, for instance, the meeting between Moroccan and Israeli Jews in Morocco, they will realize that they can live with the other peoples of the Middle East.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Do you think that the Israeli attitude can be partly explained by the Tel Aviv authorities' assurance that they enjoy U.S. support whatever they do? Do you support King Husayn of Jordan's recent criticisms of U.S. Near East policy?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: The United States has always been Israel's main ally. But the problem stems from the fact that, through the Jewish lobby and sometimes through mistakes made in Washington, the Israelis have gained the impression that they can afford to disdain all countries except the United States.

LE QUOTIDIEN: What is the state of your relations with other Arab countries?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: In this context I would say that there are four groups of countries. First those which have never broken off diplomatic relations with Egypt, like Somalia, Sudan, and Oman. Second, those with which we have good relations and frequent contacts, like Iraq, Morocco, and Jordan. And then those with which we have some relations, but keeping a low profile, in other words, all the other countries aside from Syria, Libya, and South Yemen, which form the fourth group and with which we have no relations.

LE QUOTIDIEN: How do you explain this "low profile" especially in your relations with Saudi Arabia? Should it be seen as rivalry for leadership of the Arab world?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: We are not reasoning in terms of leadership. It all depends on whether or not a country is prepared to have good relations with us. We are open but we are not pushing things.

LE QUOTIDIEN: How do you explain the fact that Saudi Arabia is not prepared for that?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Probably for its own questions of stability.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Do you think that Egypt might rejoin the Arab League in the near future?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: No. But, you see, our policy is not to push things or exert pressure. It is up to the other countries to decide.

LE QUOTIDIEN: What is the state of your relations with the PLO?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: They were never broken off. I think that the PLO has woken up to a number of facts. First, the fact that the Iraqi reactor, at the time of the annexation of the Golan Heights and Jerusalem and during the invasion of Lebanon we adopted a very clear stance [sentence as published]. Second, the fact that our policy toward the PLO has never been one of interference. Finally, it has woken up to our attitude during the Israeli siege of Beirut, then during the Syrian-Israeli siege of Tripoli, after which we agreed to give the PLO forces an air and sea escort.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Is there talk of reviving the Franco-Egyptian proposal in the Middle East in the United Nations in the near future?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: This matter was discussed last fall but I do not think the time is yet right. On the other hand we think we should prepare in 1984 for the next stage.

LE QUOTIDIEN: What could that next stage be? The Fes plan? The Reagan plan? The Franco-Egyptian proposal?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: In fact there is no inconsistency among these different initiatives. They all have the same objective, namely peace, even though the Reagan plan prompts some reservations since it does not take account of the Palestinians' needs. But what is lacking is impetus.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Do you think the recent escalation of the Gulf war which has seen increasing attacks on oil tankers is likely to lead to an internationalization of the conflict?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: This escalation, which I deplore, could indeed lead us to a world confrontation. The initiative we took in the nonaligned framework with a view to a cease-fire and the opening of negotiations is more vital than ever. It is the only solution.

LE QUOTIDIEN: At a more general level, has Egypt's foreign policy been changed since Husni Mubarak came to power? Or is it merely a difference of style?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: President as-Sadat was strongly attacked by the Arab world and he felt he had to respond to those attacks. When President Mubarak came to power, he continued the same peace policy, but he defused tension and adopted a more balanced attitude toward the Arab world and other countries. There is continuity in the peace strategy and in maintaining constructive relations with the United States. But this does not rule out the possibility of also establishing relations with the USSR or with any other country.

'Ali on Gulf War

GF261038 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0905 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Doha, 26 May (WAKH) — Foreign Affairs Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has declared that the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war will have devastating repercussions on the two belligerent countries and on the entire region. In a statement published in today's issue of the Qatari newspaper *AR-RAYAH*, Kamal Hasan 'Ali urged the world community to intensify its efforts and use its influence to stop this war as soon as possible, affirming Egypt's readiness to take part in any regional or international efforts to end the bloodshed. Egypt believes in the need to settle disputes peacefully and without the use of force, he said.

Regarding current Arab developments, the Egyptian minister described the present state of disintegration of the Arab nation as a regrettable phenomenon which makes Arab countries appear to the world as helpless and unable to present a joint vision and make an effective contribution in resolving the world's current problems. He emphasized that the return of Arab solidarity is the correct and logical way through which the Arab nation will be able to overcome its problems and the threats it is facing. The return of solidarity requires that the Arab countries rise above their exceptional differences and disputes and reach minimum unanimity on a strategy for joint action. Regarding the Arab view on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Egyptian minister said: Egypt believes that any settlement of this dispute should treat the crux and core of this dispute, which is the Palestinian cause. So long as this cause remains unresolved, just and comprehensive peace will remain an unattainable goal.

Ghali on Efforts To End Fighting in Gulf

NC271516 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has said that Egypt is holding contacts with several world states and with the UN Security Council's delegates to check the increasingly deteriorating situation in the Gulf area. Ghali said that Egypt is seeking through these contacts to bring an end to the fighting and to bring about peace in the Gulf area, because this escalation in the situation threatens security and stability in this area. In a statement to our reporter, Dr Ghali said that Egypt has requested its permanent UN delegate, Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, to hold further contacts with UN Security Council member states and with world states' delegates to reach resolutions for ending the fighting in the Gulf area. Dr Ghali said that in a telephone contact with the Egyptian delegate to the United Nations today he reviewed the various draft resolutions, which are before the UN Security Council, regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war and the safety and freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

Oil Minister Denies Plans for Undersea Pipeline

LD300952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0908 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 30 May (KUNA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Taqi denied in an interview published here today that the Iraqi Government is thinking of laying a pipeline under the waters of the Arab Gulf in order to export Iraqi oil through it. In an interview published in Kuwait's *AS-SIYASAH* he described Western reports on this subject as incorrect. He said there is not even a thought about such a project. Mr Taqi explained that Damascus's position on the question of Iraqi oil exports passing through a pipeline in Syrian territory remains the same. Proof of this is that the pipeline is still shut off.

With regard to Soviet efforts toward the reexport of Iraqi oil through the pipeline passing through Syria, he said: "Many sides have made efforts to reopen this pipeline but they have had no encouragement from the Syrian Government." He added: "I can say that the Syrian Government closed this pipeline in order to besiege Iraq economically, in coordination with Iran." He pointed out that losses resulting from closure of the pipeline has reached $29 million a day.

Concerning Iranian statements on its oil losses, Taqi said: "What the Iranian authorities are claiming is incorrect and imprecise. Suffice to say that our siege of Iran's Khark Island, which is the most important of Iran's oil outlets, has reduced Iranian oil exports and paralyzed the Iranian economy."

With regard to U.S. statements on recent developments in the Gulf war, the Iraqi oil minister confirmed that "the security of the Gulf is the affair of the Gulf states themselves, and these countries have already expressed this attitude. Consequently, we reject any external interference in the affairs of the region." And on whether he believes that the latest developments in the Gulf war indicate Iranian readiness to widen the war to include all the states of the region or whether they indicate the nearness of the end of the war, he said: "No one can judge the behavior and statements of Iranian officials."

Concerning the document on cooperation in the field of oil signed recently by Jordan and Iraq, and whether it is possible to say that Jordan will join the group of oil-producing states, he said: "There has been a team of Iraqi seismic experts in Jordan for about a year now to assist Jordanian experts in oil prospecting." He pointed out that the results of the survey are encouraging, but technical equipment in Iraq and Jordan is unable yet to define the quantity.

Answering a question on whether Iraq expects an Israeli reaction to the Iraqi oil pipeline project which will pass through Jordan to Aqaba, he said: "We are still at the stage of studying the project; and as for the expected Israeli reaction, we are now thinking about how to reply to any Israeli adventure."

He pointed out that the initial estimated cost of this project is $950 million. Answering a question on reports that Iraq is striving to obtain U.S. financing for the project in order to guarantee it against an Israeli strike, he said: "This is one of the guarantees we are trying to achieve by means of U.S. investment in this pipeline." He said: "We did not ask the U.S. government to finance this pipeline, but there are American companies and banks which can finance it."

Armed Forces Communique No 1,480 - 29 May

JN291546 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May (INA) — Iraqi forward units pounded several Iranian positions in the east of Basra sector of operations with all types of weapons, destroying one infantry position, one hardware stockpile, and setting fire to several other positions.

Communique No 1,480 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening said that Iraqi units in the Maysan sector captured several serviceable weapons and hardware of various types. The communique added that yesterday and this morning the Iranian regime's artillery shelled Basra and its suburbs with heavy artillery, damaging several civilian properties. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,480 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi forces continue their activities against the forces of the clique of aggression and injustice which is ruling in Iran. The results yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units pounded several enemy positions opposite its positions in the East of Basra sector of operations with all types of weapons, destroying one infantry position, one hardware stockpile, and setting fire to other enemy infantry positions.

2. One of our forward units shelled enemy positions opposite its positions in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying one infantry position and one observation post.

3. One of our combat patrols captured several serviceable weapons and hardware of various types opposite one of our forward units positions in the Maysan sector and evacuated them to the rear lines.

4. Last night and this morning the criminal Khomeyniite regime shelled Basra and its suburbs with heavy artillery, damaging several civilian properties.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 May 1984

Brazilian Sale of Rocket Launchers Reported

WA301108 Rome IPS in English 26 May 84

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, May 26 (IPS) — The Brazilian Avibras Company, which specializes in sophisticated weapons, has sold six "Astro" multiple rocket launchers to Iraq for use in the war against Iran, the Brazilian daily *JORNAL DO BRASIL* reported today.

The report cited as sources "specialists in exports of defense equipment" who said they supervised the loading of the first exports and transport from Avibras, located in San Jose dos

Campos, 62 miles from Sao Paulo, to Puerto de Santos. The Astros can simultaneously launch up to 32 rockets with a range of 20-40 miles, according to Avibras technicians.

The Iraqis also bought nine special trucks, one with siting equipment, four with launchers and four others to carry ammuntion, according to the report. The total cost is reportedly about $10 milllion per unit. Production began last year, and negotiations with the Baghdad government started when the Astros were exhibited at an aeronautics fair in Le Bourget, France.

According to *JORNAL DO BRASIL*, several other Middle Eastern and Latin American nations have already bought Astros.

Announcement on Naval Operations Since Siege

JN300713 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0521 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May (INA) — It was announced here today that during the last 3 months the Iraqi Navy has destroyed 40 oil tankers and ships which entered the prohibited zone of military operations in the Arab Gulf. A report published here today stated that these ships were destroyed during 12 air and naval operations which were carried out since the beginning of the siege on 27 February, in addition to another 150 tankers and ships that were destroyed before the siege. The report explained that during the last 12 operations the Super Etendards were used for the first time and that these planes achieved great success in their missions.

INA: Japan To Send Envoy to Tehran for Mediation

JN291132 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1048 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, 29 May (INA) — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe received here today INA director Taha Yasin al-Basri, who is currently visiting Japan. During the meeting, the Japanese foreign minister stressed the importance of Iraq's stability and progress because this will have great effect on the entire Middle East region.

Abe expressed immense satisfaction with his talks with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, when he visited Japan last week. He asserted that his country will intensify its efforts to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He said that his country will continue its mediation efforts to bring about an immediate end to the Iraqi-Iranian war, pointing out that Yoshio Hatano, the director general of the Middle East department in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, will leave for Tehran shortly. Al-Basri arrived in Tokyo last Friday on a week's visit to Japan.

INA Chief Discusses War

OW291155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO — Superpowers should stay out of the Middle East conflict, but Japan, one of the few nations to maintain relations with both Iran and Iraq, could play an effective role as mediator, the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY head Tuesday told reporters in Tokyo.

Agency President Taha Yasin al-Basri also said that, although ships in the declared war zone have been hit by Iraqi bombers, none have been fired upon in international waters.

Iran is responsible for the damage to four ships hit in international waterways last week, he said.

Al-Basri pointed out that Iraq wants safe navigation in the area, as well as peace and good relations with Iran. However, the Iraqi Government will continue to safeguard its territory on the same level and with readiness.

Al-Basri, as head of the government news agency, arrived in Japan May 25 to meet with Japanese officials and call for Japanese assistance in the Middle East conflict.

The 45-month old war has recently escalated into territorial waters, affecting oil shipping in the area.

Al-Basri also told newsmen at the Japan National Press Club that Iran's conditions for peace talks — that Iraq be declared the aggressor and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn leave his post — are not acceptable.

Therefore, according to the agency head, Iraq wants arbitration by an international forum or committee. Al-Basri said Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, in an interview with him the same day, expressed the readiness of Japan to play a role. However, Abe said Iran has ignored calls for mediation talks until now, according to Al-Basri.

The news agency head added that he had received assurance from Abe that the Japanese Government will continue its efforts to bring Iran to the discussion table.

Daily Rejects Attempts To Equate Iraq, Iran

JN300657 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0518 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May (INA) — The *AL-JUMHURIYAH* newspaper has stressed that Iraq will reject any UN Security Council resolution that equates peaceful Iraq with aggressor Iran. In an editorial today, the paper said that Iraq will not respond to the attempts at equating Iraq with Iran and will consider these attempts to be biased in favor of the Iranian aggressors. Iraq will reject all related formulas that do not treat Iraq justly and that do not take Iraq's security and interests into consideration.

The newspaper described the stance taken by some sides which seek to equate Iraq with Iran as opportunistic. It affirmed Iraq's unequivocal rejection of this stance and said that the practices of Iraq and Iran are well known; and they show who is peaceful and who is aggressive. The paper appealed to the UN Security Council, which is currently discussing the Iranian aggression against Arab oil tankers, to distinguish between the aggressor and the victim of aggression in any resolution that it may issue and to ignore any attempt at equating Iraq with Iran or their respective roles in the current Gulf developments. In conclusion, the paper stressed Iraq's insistence on tightening the siege around Khark Island.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Assails Syria's Stance on War

JN290930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0532 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May (INA) — The *AL-JUMHURIYAH* newspaper has asserted that the Syrian regime is diligently working to foil Iraq's blockade of Khark Island. In an editorial today, the newspaper added that the Syrian regime is working to prolong the Iraqi-Iranian war, stemming from its treasonous practices, beginning with its betrayal of Iraq and ending with its betrayal of Syria, Palestine, and the entire Arab nation.

Reviewing the Syrian rulers' practices against the Arab cause, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* pointed out that they are still talking about the liberation of the Golan Heights, which have been occupied for 18 years. They gave the Zionists more Syrian territory and placed the international forces as a buffer between their forces and the Zionist forces.

The paper said that the Syrian rulers are being paidby the Tehran rulers for their treason and for stopping the Iraqi oil pipeline. They are getting from the Iranian rulers 1 million barrels of oil free of charge and 5 million more at reduced prices.

AL-JUMHURIYAH said: The continuation of Iraq's blockade of Khark means preventing the Syrian rulers from receiving the price of their treason because Iran would be forced to stop the war and dissociate itself from its commitments. Therefore, their only concern now is to foil the siege so that the war will continue and they will continue to receive the price.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* called for a clear Arab confrontation of the Syrian rulers' treason. It said the Arabs must be bolder in defending right and more sincere to the nation and to themselves.

Delegation Prepares for Visit by Turkish Premier

JN261025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 26 May (INA) — A Turkish technical, trade, and economic delegation headed by Dr Ekrem Pakdemirli, treasury and trade adviser at the Turkish Council of Ministers, arrived here today.

In a statement to INA, Dr Pakdemirli said that his delegation is part of the delegation which will accompany the Turkish prime minister, who will soon begin an official visit to Iraq. During the visit, the prime minister will hold direct talks with senior Iraqi officials about the basic and prominent issues which are of interest to Iraq and Turkey including bilateral relations and the current technnical, economic, and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Dr Pakdemirli added that the Turkish prime minister's visit will contribute to strengthening the developing and growing relations between the Iraqi and Turkish people.

Hasan 'Ali, Pakdemirli Meet

JN261533 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1508 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 26 May (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met here today with Dr Ekrem Pakdemirli, treasury and trade adviser at the Turkish Council of Ministers, who is currrently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, they discussed Iraqi-Turkish cooperation in the economic, commercial, and technical fields as well as the means of promoting this cooperation.

Iraqi, Turkish Delegations Meet

JN261633 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1524 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 26 May (INA) — The third extraordinary session of the joint Iraqi-Turkish committee for economic, commercial, and technical cooperation began here this evening. Abu Talib 'Abd al-Muttalib, Trade Ministry under secretary, led the Iraqi side to the meeting. Ekrem Pakdemirli, treasury and trade adviser at the Turkish Council of Ministers, led the Turkish side to the meeting. Three committees — the commercial committee, the economic and technical cooperation committee, and the energy committee — were formed at the meeting.

In the speeches they exchanged, the two delegation heads confirmed the two countries' serious desire to continue to bolster relations of cooperation between the two countries in the various fields. The meeting was attended by representatives of the ministries of trade, finance, irrigation, planning, industry and minerals; by representatives of the Iraqi Central Bank, the Foreign Economic Relations Committee; and by the members of the Turkish delegation.

The committee met to prepare for the talks that Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal will hold during his forthcoming visit to Iraq.

Ministers Receive Pakdemirli

JN271022 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 27 May (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi met here today with Ekrem Pakdemirli, treasury and trade adviser at the Turkish Council of Ministers. The two sides discussed bilateral relations, particularly in the oil sphere. Iraqi Light Industry Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah also met with the Turkish official with whom he discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, particularly in the industrial sphere.

Iraq's Sa'dun Shakir Arrives 28 May

JN281256 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Amman — Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and minister of interior, arrived in Amman at noon today heading a delegation on a 2-day visit to Jordan. In a statement to a PETRA-JNA correspondent, he said that his visit to Jordan takes place at the invitation of Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, in order to exchange documents regaring the border agreement between Jordan and Iraq and to discuss issues concerning the work of the Jordanian and Iraqi interior ministries. Shakir also said that the talks between the Jordanian and Iraqi sides will be aimed at reaching a unified formula of action in service of the two fraternal countries' interests.

He was received at the airport by Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister; the Interior Ministry under secretary; the governor of Amman; the director of public security; a number of officials, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Interior Ministers Confer

JN281522 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Amman, 28 May (PETRA) — Official talks between the Jordanian side led by Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, and the Iraqi side led by Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and minister of interior, began at the Foreign Ministry at noon today. 'Arar expressed his pleasure at the Iraqi minister's visit, which will greatly contribute to bolstering the ties of brotherhood between the two fraternal countries.

Shakir greeted the efforts that His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian Government are exerting and their honorable positions in supporting Iraq in its pan-Arab battle against the Iranian enemy.

Meets Prime Minister

JN281545 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Amman, 28 May (PETRA) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received in his office at the prime Ministry this afternoon Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister. During the meeting, which was also attended by Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, the brotherly relations between Jordan and Iraq were reviewed. Means of developing and strengthening these relations in ways that serve and promote the interests of the citizens of the two fraternal countries were also discussed.

The meeting also dealt with a review of the current Arab situation and means to strengthen and develop Arab solidarity in the face of the various current Arab issues, especially the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, in order to guarantee a just and peaceful settlement of this conflict.

Received by King

JN291658 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received in An-Nadwah Palace at noon today Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and minister of interior, who is currently visiting Jordan. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the deputy prime minister and interior minister, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman. The guest minister and the participants in the meeting had lunch with His Majesty King Husayn.

Sa'dun Shakir and Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, visited the Public Security Directorate today. They were received by Staff Leitenant General Muhammad Idris, the director of public security, and his assistant. Gen Idris briefed them on the public security duties. They also discussed cooperation on police affairs between the two fraternal countries.

King Husayn Attends Military Exercise

JN281345 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, spent last night and this morning following up the tactical exercise by various formations of the Jordanian Armed Forces within the training plan adopted by these forces. His majesty the suprme commander was last night briefed on the phases of this exercise and its objectives. He also inspected a number of the command centers controlling the formations participating in the exercise.

His majesty also heard a detailed explanation of the plans and the problems of the exercise. Since dawn today, his majesty the supreme commander has been following up the course of the exercise. All the participating units carried out the duties assigned to them.

Royal Jordanian Air Force planes also participated in the exercise and carried out air support operations. They performed their duties perfectly. All the units participating in the exercise demonstrated a high standard of performance, proving the great skill and high standard of training of the units. The units also showed full ability to use their weapons and equipment and to perform their duties accurately and successfully. After the units had carried out a number of tactical exercises, his majesty the supreme commander inspected the units and expressed his satisfaction with and pleasure at the high standard of these units' performance.

Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the chief of staff; and a number of senior Armed Forces officers attended the exercise. A military delegation of the Iraqi Armed Forces and another delegation of the Omani Armed Forces also attended.

Officials Meet UN Fact-Finding Commission

Minister of Occupied Land

JN281700 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Amman — Minister of Occupied Land Affairs Shawkat Mahmud met today with the UN fact-finding commission which is currently visiting Jordan. The minister acquainted the members of the commission with the Israeli violations of human rights in occupied Arab territories.

In his talks with the commission, the minister focused on the new Jewish terrorist organizations which are active against Arab citizens. These actions aim at forcing the Arabs to emigrate from their homeland. He gave special emphasis to the terrorist organization which was recently exposed, following an attempt to blow up Arab buses with their passengers in Jerusalem.

The minister also dealt with other Israeli practices which constitute clear violations of human rights. Among these is the continuing expropriation of Arab land. He pointed out that 2.8 million dunums have been expropriated so far, 52 percent of the total land in the occupied West Bank. In addition, there are the new roads planned by the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Arab territories, at the expense of land owned by Arab citizens.

He also pointed out the Israeli violations in the education field at the various levels, foremost of which are interference by Israeli occupation authorities in university affairs, amending the private education law, closing the universities, and expelling teachers.

He also pointed out the amendments made by the occupation authorities to the various laws of the land which were in effect in the West Bank before June 1967.

The minister answered questions from commission members on the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

Foreign Minister

JN291323 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met in his office today with members of the UN fact-finding commission. The commission, which is currently visiting Jordan as part of a tour of countries in the region, is concerned with Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories.

Al-Masri briefed the commission on the situation in the Arab territories under Israeli occupation, as well as the Israeli violations of human rights in the territories, which aim at undermining the health, cultural, educational, and living conditions of the inhabitants. He explained that Israel aims at forcing Arab inhabitants to emigrate and to empty the land of its inhabitants, prior to Judaization and annexation to Israel.

Al-Masri said: Despite the numerous reports by the commission on Israeli violation of human rights, visits by international fact-finding missions, and the numerous UN resolutions condemning Israel for violating human rights in the occupied Arab territories, we find that Israel has still not responded to the international will calling for an end to these violations. He called on the United Nations and the international community, which has unanamously condemned Israel, to re-examine the methods exployed in dealing with this issue in order to put an end to the Israeli practices and violations of human rights. He indicated that Israel's refusal to receive the commission since its establishment confirms this attitude.

The foreign minister added that the human aspect of the commission's work is completely tied to the political aspect of the Palestinian question. This requires concerted UN effort to ensure success for the idea of an international conference to find a just, peaceful, and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem. Convening such a conference has been approved by the international community, but is still rejected by Israel.

Trade Minister Leaves for Ethiopia 28 May

JN281520 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Amman, 28 May (PETRA) — Industry, Trade, and Tourism Minister Dr Jawad al-'Anani left Amman today for Frankfurt in transit to Addis Ababa on a 1-week official visit to Ethiopia.

Al-'Anani said that the visit aims at strengthening and developing economic and commercial relations between Jordan and Ethiopia within the context of a plan to open new markets for Jordanian industries. Al-'Anani added that the visit also aims at acquainting Ethiopian officials with Jordan's industrial and economic achievements.

AR-RA'Y Editor Censures 'Arafat for Airport Remarks

JN271553 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 27 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Mere Reprimand"]

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was very angry with the *AR-RA'Y* correspondent at Amman Airport yesterday. He uttered words which at minimum can be described as "prejudicial" to the press and journalists.

Brother Abu 'Ammar was angry because the *AR-RA'Y* correspondent asked him about his position and that of the PLO on the Jewish conference that was recently held in the Moroccan capital. Brother Abu 'Ammar not only showed his anger and irritation, but also leveled an accusation at our colleague and the paper he represents that neither the paper nor Brother Abu 'Ammar himself should accept.

We would have excused Brother Abu 'Ammar if he did not want to answer the question. After all, he had just arrived from a trip and was probably very tired. But we did not expect Brother Abu 'Ammar, whom we know for his belief in democratic dialogue and respect for other people's opinion, to utter what our colleages heard him say yesterday.

We believe that it is the journalist's right to ask questions on any subject. It is also his right to raise any issue and to ask others to clarify their position on such an issue without getting an accusative or offensive reply.

AR-RA'Y, which is always proud of its support for the Palestinian revolution and Palestine, records, with all love, its reprimand of Brother Abu 'Ammar, whom it appreciates and respects. The newspaper affirms that it will continue to support freedom of expression and the courage to speak up and seek the truth.

Finally, we love Abu 'Ammar very much, but we love Palestine more.

[Signed] The editor

Cabinet Holds Weekly Meeting in Bikfayya 30 May

NC300839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The Cabinet began its weekly meeting at 1045 today at the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya under the chairmanship of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and in the presence of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the ministers. Minister Birri arrived at the meeting from Damascus at 1050. The agenda of today's meeting includes several topics discussed at previous meetings, the most important of these being the Army, liberation, security, and information. This is in addition to discussion on the security plan prepared for implementation tomorrow around Mansur Palace, where the Chamber of Deputies session will be held to grant a vote of confidence in the government.

Approves Chamber Security Plan

NC301125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1047 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpts] We have just learned that the Cabinet meeting, which commenced at approximately 1100 today in Bikfayya, ended at 1330. The Cabinet approved the security plan for the Chamber of Deputies' vote of confidence session. No official statement was issued regarding the Cabinet meeting. Prime Minister Karami is still meeting with Deputy Pierre Hilu, who returned yesterday from Saudi Arabia carrying a reply message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil.

It has been learned that the Cabinet made a decision to support national industry by purchasing 20,000 uniforms for the Internal Security Forces from national plants as a first step toward encouraging this industry.

Karami, Ministers Comment

NC301310 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1118 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The Cabinet session ended at 1330 today and requested the convocation of an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies. During the meeting it was informed of the closure of the Museum-Al-Barbir Road.

Following the session, the president of the republic held a separate meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Ministers Skaff and Birri during which discussion dealt with the closure of the Museum-Al-Barbir Road.

Minister Walid Junblatt said after the Cabinet meeting that the Cabinet decided to buy 21 [as heard] uniforms for the Internal Security Forces.

Minister Birri said following the session that any solution of the Lebanese problem begins with the south and that the Lebanese authorities now have the appropriate opportunity to impose their control over the entire south before the Israeli elections. Birri added that the Lebanese Army has not collapsed and whoever believes this is wrong. The political charter will restore cohesion to the Army. He also said that the Cabinet will meet soon after the vote of confidence session.

Following the meeting Prime Minister Karami made the following statement and then answered reporters' questions:

[Begin recording] [The Cabinet discussed] current developments and approved the agenda. The Cabinet will present itself tomorrow to the Chamber of Deputies to obtain the vote of confidence. In that respect we reviewed the situation and decided that we, as a government, will attend the discussions of the vote of confidence session. We will give our opinion on the various issues. We hope following the confidence vote to commence implementation of our program that was (?discussed) at all of our meetings and sessions. We have great hopes that all of the forces will respond to our actions in order to rescue the country from its suffering.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, the Cabinet session [words indistinct] a report on ther closure of the Museum-Al-Barbir Road because of kidnapping incidents there. How do you explain this phenomenon which seems to occur whenever a positive step is announced?

[Karami] Your question implies that the aim of such practices is to impede the salvation process. We do not want to accuse anyone but are cognizant like you, of such actions which are impermissible under any circumstances. We are determined to continue in our march despite all obstacles. Our major hope is that everyone will understand that such behavior will only make us more determined to continue along our path, because the aim of what we are doing is to serve the Lebanese people and unburden them of their distress.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, undoubtedly you have sufficient information on the parties engaging in these actions. Will you expose these parties [words indistinct]?

[Karami] In fact, what took place today was initiated by a certain party. I do not want to name it because it is, in fact, a strange name: the foolish group [firqat at-tuyus]. Its action brought about a reaction from another party. Hence, the kidnappings began here and there, but, thank God, the incidents were contained, and an end put to them. Matters have now returned to their normal course. Thank you. [end recording]

Chamber Endorses Security Plan for 31 May Session

NC291432 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The final touches have been put to the security plan for the sessions when confidence in the government will be discussed. The plan was endorsed after some amendments were introduced to it. The plan was approved by the leadership of the Chamber of Deputies during a security meeting chaired by Deputy Speaker Munir Abu Fadil, and attended by officers representing the Army, the Internal Security Forces, and the chamber's police. The security departments were authorized to take the measures necessary for the implementation of the plan as of Thursday morning — the date of the first session when a vote of confidence in the government will be requested.

After it had been officially announced that the security arrangements in the precincts and environs of Mansur Palace have been completed, the speaker addressed telegrams to the deputies inviting them to attend the confidence sessions.

Tomorrow, the Cabinet will hold its ordinary weekly session to discuss current developments, preparatory to the confidence sessions.

Misunderstanding Eliminated

NC291506 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The misunderstanding that was raised by Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad on the security plan for the confidence vote session has been eliminated. An agreement has been reached on the two [Army] service memorandums that were issued by the commands of the Army and the Internal Security Forces, after two stipulations were added to them, calling on all the Security Forces to accost any armed person who tries to contravene the procedures, even if this necessitates the opening of gunfire.

After a security meeting in Mansur Palace, Ihsan Abu Khalil, secretary general of the Chamber of Deputies, said that the agreement was in response to Chamber Speaker al-As'ad's request to clarify the ambiquity involving some points in the security plan.

Karami Briefs Italian Envoy on Situation in South

NC291140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpt] At 1130 today, Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Italian Ambassador Lucioli Ottieri on a protocol visit during which they discussed the situation in Lebanon and the area and bilateral relations. During the meeting, Prime Minister Karami briefed the Italian ambassador on the situation in the south in light of the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory and the occupation forces' inhuman actions and arbitrary measures in the occupied areas. Prime Minister Karami asked the Italian ambassador for the help of his country to exert pressure on Israel to stop such actions against Lebanese citizens.

After the meeting, the Italian ambassador said: I conveyed to Prime Minister Karami a courtesy message from the Italian prime minister and the foreign minister. The meeting was of a protocol nature.

Asked about his country's position toward the Israeli actions in the south, he said: We are friends of Lebanon and hope peace will prevail. We call for the departure of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory.

Asked whether Italy supports the Lebanon national resistance, he said: Certainly we support it.

Karami: Opponents Planning 'Embarrassment'

NC300644 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] It has been learned that opponents of Prime Minister Rashid Karami held a meeting in Tripoli some time ago during which they adopted a new policy aimed at embarrassing him. The plan calls for bringing about a deterioration in the security situation; enticing the pro-Syrians into limited, marginal battles; resorting to kidnappings and frightening a certain section of the population; reducing the role of the local legitimate authorities as much as possible; and causing the higher coordination committee to lose its credibility.

The plan of those opposing Prime Minister Karami is based on exploiting the cold relations between him and [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah.

It also has been learned that agreement has been reached between the Islamic Unification Movement and Hezbollah by which the latter will bring in weapons, ammunition, and other forms of assistance through Tripoli Port, which is under the control of the Unification Movement. Reports say that the Hezbollah last week moved two shiploads to its centers in the Al-Hirmil Mountains through the Tripoli-'Akkar-Akrum-Funaydiq Road.

Birri Leaves for Damascus for Talks 29 May

NC291130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for southrern Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and water and electrical resources, left for Damascus this morning for talks with Syrian officials on the current developments in Lebanon, particularly the serious situation in the south and western Al-Biqa' under Israeli occupation as well as the government issue.

Holds Talks With Khaddam

NC300607 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The Army issue and political developments were the primary topics of discussion during yesterday's meeting in Damascus between Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Minister Birri said: We discussed in depth all issues of interest to Lebanon and Syria, the most important being the issue of southern Lebanon and the western al-Biqa' and the Israeli occupation of this area. We also discussed the government issue and the question of reforming the Army as an institution for bringing about the unify of the Lebanese people. He described the results of his meeting with Khaddam as positive and noted that there was an identity of viewpoints.

Minister Birri is expected to return this morning from Damascus at which time he will proceed directly to the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya to attend the Cabinet meeting.

Foreign Ministry Circulates Memo on Israeli Practices

NC291543 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The Lebanese Foreign Ministry has circulated an official memorandum to the UN secretary general, the UN Security Council, the Arab League secretary general, and the Arab League member-states pertaining to the Israeli pracitces in the south — practices that include harrassing the civilian inhabitants, preventing officials from traveling to their offices, and cutting off roads, water, and electricity supplies. The memorandum, which is comprised of five foolscap pages, substantiates the practices with events and dates.

Several Embassies Move From West to East Beirut

NC301225 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] An official source in the Lebanese Foreign Ministry today announced that most foreign embassies and diplomatic missions accredited to Lebanon have moved their offices from West Beirut to the eastern sector of the city as a result of threats, terrorist acts, and security problems there. The source said that certain embassies have closed their offices in Lebanon and moved abroad. Other embassies have reduced the number of their officials to a minimum.

The Mexican and Japanese embassies have closed their offices in Lebanon and the Swedish Embassy has moved its offices to Cyprus. The Chilean and Saudi Embassies have distributed their diplomats among Syria, Cyprus, and Athens.

The embassies that have reduced the number of their diplomats are: the Brazilian Embassy — the Brazilian ambassador returned a few days ago but opened an office in the eastern sector of Beirut; the South Korean Embassy, which moved its offices to Cyprus and has only one diplomat to discharge routine administrative work in Juniyah; and the Australian Embassy, which has an accredited ambassador to Lebanon with residence in Syria. The Australian ambassador's secretary discharges all administrative work. The Kuwaiti, Jordanian, and UAE Embassies, as well as the Libyan Popular Bureau have also reduced their staffs. The embassies that have established offices in the eastern sector of Beirut are tHe FRG Embassy, which has its offices in Sayyidat Lubnan Hospital in Juniyah; the French Embassy, which has its offices in the French Cultural Center in Juniyah; the Italian Embassy with offices in (Space Deux Mille) in Suq Mikha'il; the Gabonese Embassy with offices in Antilyas; the British Embassy with offices in An-Naqqash; the Canadian Embassy with offices in Aquarium Two in Juniyah; and the Venezuelan Embassy with offices in B'abda.

Planned Attack on U.S. Teaching Staff Denied

NC301033 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Beirut, May 30 (AFP) — A pro-Iranian Shi'ah Moslem group, Hezbollah, today denied reports that it was planning an attack on U.S. teaching staff at the American University of Beirut (AUB).

In a communique published in Lebanese newspapers, Hezbollah said it rejected "any form of aggression against public and private property" and added that it sought to safeguard cultural and educational institutions and their personnel.

It rejected "vile attempts" to supply [as received] Hezbollah's reputation and called on the Lebanese population to disregard such reports.

The denial followed a statement by the AUB on Monday that it had received intelligence reports from the U.S. Embassy warning of an attack on teaching staff by Moslem extremists.

The attacks would take place if Americans were still in Lebanon by "the first day of the celebration," apparently an allusion to the Moslem festival of Ramadan that begins Thursday, Embassy Press Officer John Stewart said.

Later many of the university's professors were seen with bodyguards, and Lebanese soldiers were stationed at staff residences and atop university buildings.

According to the *DAILY STAR* published here today, U.S. intelligence reported that about a hundred Hezbollah members would take part in the attack. A number of the group would take hostages, while bearing explosives that would be detonated in the event of a sudden rescue mission.

By taking hostages, Hezbollah sought to "exert pressure on the United States and reduce pressure on Iran," it was added.

Other Hezbollah fighters would launch raids from the Beirut Corniche and from a building adjacent to the AUB, according to the report.

Mr. Stewart and a Lebanese Defence Ministry source declined to comment on the article.

Downed Syrian Aircraft Reflect 'Disputes' in Army

NC281528 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] A report prepared by the intelligence service of a Western state reveals that the Syrian aircraft that crashed in the 'Andaqat area in 'Akkar was one of two aircraft that crashed simultaneously. However, the second plane plummeted onto Syrian territory on being hit by ground fire of the defense squads' [saraya ad-difa'] air defenses. The two aircraft had overflown the area of deployment of these forces without having given prior notice. The defense squads command had some time before cautioned the Syrian Air Force command not to send aircraft on sorties over the defense squads' areas of deployment without giving notice first. The same report describes the incident as reflecting disputes existing among the services of the Syrian forces.

Two DFLP Officials Arrive in Beirut, Reopen Office

NC291725 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent has learned that two senior officials of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], Abu Iskandar and Abu 'Imad, this afternoon arrived in the western area of Beirut and reopened the DFLP office in Tariq al-Jadidah in the Baghdadi-Al-Fakihani quarter together with a sergeant first class in the 6th Brigade and with the help of some socialists.

During a meeting with some Palestinians who had remained in Lebanon, Abu Iskandar said: The regulations [as heard] stipulate that their number should be increased. He asked his agents to work at reactivating their organizations in that area.

Fire Opened on Shams ad-Din's house in Beirut

NC291740 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpt] The office of his eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, the deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, issued a statement today. In the statement the office said that fire was opened from a machine gun supplied with a silencer at his eminence's house in Harat Huraykh in Beirut, that the guards returned the fire, and that no one was hurt.

'Guarded' Calm in Beirut, Southern Suburb

NC300532 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Guarded calm prevails on all of the frontlines in Beirut and the [southern] suburb with the exception of intermittent machine gun fire. Large-caliber machine gun fire was opened last night on the Mar Mikha'il-Sfayr-Al-Mu'allim-Saqi al-Hadath frontlines and the outskirts of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah came under sniper fire. Sniper fire on Beirut's contact lines extended from the Markets area to the Fattal-Port frontline. Amal and Junblattist gunmen were observed last night gathering in the Al-Barbir area but the reasons behind this are still not clear.

In West Beirut unidentified persons last night hurled an explosive charge at the University Hotel opposite the American University. Muhammad Murad was wounded as a result of the explosion.

Phalangists Fire on Northern Town

NC301111 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] We have just received a report that the Phalangist gangs, Israel's lackeys, positioned on the Al-Batrun ridges shelled the town of (Misrij) at 1230. They are now subjecting the town to sniper fire. The Al-Maradah [former President Franjiyah's militias] are committed not to retaliate.

Phalangists Reportedly Stop Shelling

NC301509 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] At 1500 the artillery shelling of (Misrij) in Al-Kurah stopped. The shelling originated from the positions of the Phalangist gangs, Israel's lackeys, at the Bayt Kassab farm in Al-Batrun. However, intermittent sniper fire originating from these positions is still being directed toward the township.

Army Positions Under Fire

NC301153 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The latest security report says that Army positions in the Sodeco, Primo, and Al-Barjawi areas are being subjected to medium-caliber machine gun fire. Meanwhile, two mortar shells fell in the Burj Rizq area at approximately 1300 today. Sniper fire opened today from Bisharah al-Khuri Street in the direction of Hayy Baydun periphery in Al-Ashrafiyah. Various gunmen opened machine gun fire from Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq at At-Tabaris. The Army positions in At-Tayyunah also came under sniper fire. At noon today, there was sniper fire in the area of the post office in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah emanating from gunmen's positions in the Al-Battikh Building. In the mountain, the Army positions in Suq al-Gharb came under 12.7 mm weapons fire.

Disengagement Observer Killed

NC301415 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Lebanese Army positions in Al-Barid, Sannin, and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah have been coming under intermittent bursts of sniper fire for some time now. Dani Mahfuz, a member of the forces disengagement observers, was hit by sniper fire in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. He later died from the serious wounds he received in the head.

It is reported from Ash-Shuwayfat that six members of the disengagement force left their posts this afternoon for as yet unknown reasons. They are Mahir al-Miqdad, Nassar Nassar, Samir Mar'i, Tawifiq Hamiyyah, Akram Hamiyyah, and 'Ali dib Hamiyyah.

Israeli Patrols Attacked in South 30 May

Ambush on Sidon Road

NC300947 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] According to information received from the south, at approximately 0500 today Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked an enemy patrol while it was passing in the Shabriha area, at 'Abbasiyah junction on the Sidon-Tyre coastal road. The clash between the resistance fighters and occupation soldiers lasted approximately 15 minutes, during which an enemy vehicle was damaged and all its occupants were hit.

Resistance Operation in Al-Biqa'

NC301132 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The Lebanese national resistance fighters carried out a new operation at 2000 yesterday in western Al-Biqa' against an [Israeli] enemy patrol while it was passing through the town of Hawsh al-Umara'. The resistance fighters directed machine gun and rocket fire at the Israeli enemy patrol. Following the operation, the occupation forces searched the area and closed all roads and access which prevented knowledge of enemy losses. These roads were reopened this morning.

Explosive Device Detonated

NC301136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] According to reports from the south, an explosive device detonated today at 0230 near an Israeli patrol on the Ghassaniyah-Kawthariyah Road. The number of casualties which resulted from this operation is not yet known because of the security cordon which the occupation forces established in the area.

Israeli Aircraft Continue Reconnaissance Flights

NC301220 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Israel warplanes have been carrying our reconnaissance flights since 1130 today over the south, the Al-Biqa', the mountain, and Beirut. The Israeli planes were continuing these flights as of this newscast.

Israeli Actions in Southern Towns Noted

NC301314 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1030 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpt] An Israeli force has raided the township of Az-Zrariyah, detained four citizens, and taken them to an unknown destination. Earlier, at midnight last night an Israeli force surrounded the township of Ghassaniyah and prevented entry to and exit from it.

Al-Asad Interivewed by British Journalist

JN291929 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1734 GMT 29 May 84

["Text" of interview with President Hafiz al-Asad by British journalist Patrick Seale — place and date not given; read by announcer]

[Text][Seale] Having scored a victory in Lebanon, and now that the entire region recognizes this, what do you think is the next step toward the peace process, given that the problem in Lebanon is part of a bigger problem?

[Al-Asad] Of course the problems in the region are interrelated. However, this does not necessarily mean that one problem must be linked to the other so that the group of problems will remain without solution. The current Lebanese problem did not begin with the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. That is why we are dealing with the Lebanese problem as a separate problem. A national unity government was formed in Lebanon. We hope that it will contribute to a real national accord. However, if this national accord is not achieved, it will be due to foreign forces and influences, and when I say this, I have in mind Israel, the United States, which previously sent its forces to interfere in Lebanon, and those who collaborate with them. In any case, we must remain optimistic. Though the problems are numerous and complicated we must not view any problem as unsolvable.

[Seale] Many believe that Israel will not withdraw from Lebanon unless it obtains security guarantees. Who will give it these guarantees? Will the Lebanese national unity government do so?

[Al-Asad] Lebanon is an independent state, and the security arrangements on its territory are within the scope of competence of its national government. They must be made in accordance with a Lebanese national decision and through Lebanese means. The important thing is that there be no Israeli soldiers on Lebanese territory and that there not be any Israeli military or political presence. We will approve what the Lebanese national unity government adopts.

[Seale] Your Excellency, do you believe that Israel's withdrawal as a result of these arrangements could take place step by step?

[Al-Asad] First of all, I do not know whether there are discussions between Lebanon and the United States on this matter. I have no information about this. Second, I do not have any information about Israel's intentions. But if your question means what must take place, then what must take place is that Israel must withdraw all at once as the operation is merely a small step and is not worth dividing into [smaller] steps.

[Seale] Your Excellency, will you permit me to ask a question on what took place in Morocco?

[Al-Asad] What took place in Morocco is a violation of the Arab policy that was agreed upon by all. It also violates Arab summit resolutions and the Arab concepts which have prevailed since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli dispute. That is why we will study how to deal with this matter. It goes without saying that we consider this a serious matter. However, it will not affect the principled and national Arab stands toward the Arab-Israeli dispute. If any Arab regime undertakes such an action, we must discuss this action as a violation of the Arab resolutions that were unanimously agreed upon, and of the traditions that have prevailed since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli dispute in the region.

[Seale] Do you believe that the danger of what happened in Morocco is represented by its possible effect on the Palestinians and Jordan?

[Al-Asad] This has no significance at all. The danger is only represented by the fact that an Arab regime has departed from the Arabs' concept and has begun to deal with their enemy, who has occupied their lands and made millions of Arabs homeless. This enemy also has well-known expansionist ambitions in the Arab homeland and is trying to spread its hegemony over the Arab region.

[Seale] According to my information, your position on the Arab-Israeli conflict is based on three principles: First, the conflict is between all the Arabs and Israel; second, any negotiations should be based on the balance of powers; and third, the settlement of the dispute should be based on the international resolutions and should be achieved within the acknowledged international frameworks. My question is: Is my assessment of your position sound?

[Al-Asad] Regarding the principles, there must be a balance of powers between the two sides because our experience over the past years has proved that any disparity in power will make it difficult for us to move toward peace. Israel's greed for expansionism and occupation of land is growing with the growth of its military force. It is essential that the peace process be based on UN resolutions and take place within the UN framework. It seems that Israel and the United States will not approve of that. The UN secretary general recently called for an international conference on the Middle East, but Israel and the United States rejected the idea simultaneously. Europe adopted a similar position under the pretext that the circumstances do not permit the convening of such a conference. In fact, the European countries have taken that position because Israel has rejected the idea.

[Seale] Does the achievement of a military balance need a long time for realizing the terms of moving toward peace?

[Al-Asad] We can say that we are ready and can defend ourselves. But this does not means that we do not need other things in order to realize a balance of power between what Israel has and what we have. It is certain that Israel's expansionist policy has become very complicated. Despite the fact that we have not yet achieved a balance of power because of the unlimited U.S. support for Israel, I am sure that we will achieve this balance and that we are determined to achieve it because it has become every Syrian citizen's sloagn.

[Seale] Do you mean that the peace process will be delayed for some time until the required balance is achieved?

[Al-Asad] The more there are circumstances for just peace, the more we move toward it. We are not in a position in which we will choose between peace and balance or choose one of them and leave the other. The two issues might move together at the same time, and we might reach them at the same time.

[Seale] Your Excellency, the ability of President Hafiz al-Asad and Syria in formulating a strong Arab position has resulted in the collapse of the Israeli position in Lebanon. Syria is continuing in establishing a military balance. My question is, what is the next step so that the peace process will begin? Are you waiting for the results of the Israeli election?

[Al-Asad] I do not think that this question is objectively directed at Syria alone; it is also directed at a number of sides. Seeing the situation in the region, the international situation in general, and the situation in Israel, one cannot find a particular instance where he can feel that there is an instant possibility for a certain surge in the peace process.

[Seale] It is said that Syria always adopts a rejectionist position. It rejects the step-by-step policy, and rejects the peace initiatives. It has rejected the 17 May agreement. It is resisting the Jordanian peace moves and the Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement. This is what is said about Syria. Is there any positive initiative by Syria to break the stalemate in the peace process?

[Al-Asad] Those who see matters this way are either lacking in their abilities to form a comprehensive perspective, or lacking in objectivity. Instead of saying that Syria rejects and resists the Jordanian plan, rejects direct negotiations with Israel, and the 17 May agreement, why don't they say something positive, and beneficial to us in the region and the world over? Why do they not say for instance, that Syria is working to stop the fighting in Lebanon, to form a government of national unity there — it has actually been formed — and to help Lebanon in preserving its independence and ridding itself of Israeli occupation so that it does not become an Israeli protectorate? This is why Syria opposed the 17 May agreement and is insisting that Lebanon undertake by itself the security measures on its territory, because this confirms its independence, confirms that it is a free country that makes its own decisions, and that it is responsible for the events on its territory. Why do they not say that Syria wants to preserve Lebanon, with its history and geography, as part of the Arab homeland, a member in the Arab League, and a participant in the joint Arab decisions and the collective Arab defense pact? Syria stands with Lebanon to help it preserve all this, and to remove the Israeli invasion forces from its territory. Why do they not say this? Why do they not say that Syria wants complete peace and does not want peace bit by bit? Syria is certain, through its experience, that peace never comes bit by bit. Syria's experience has also confirmed that every action considered by some as a bit of peace, does not serve peace. On the contrary, every such bit of peace creates some bits of war on the other side, if this expression is all right. The Camp David example is before us. This alleged bit of peace has created a number of bits of war, and comprehensive peace does not include the meaning of war. Why do they not say that Syria wants a joint collective Arab plan for action, instead of saying that Syria rejects unilateral Jordanian, or Egyptian action? Syria has concluded, theoretically and in practice, that unilateral actions serve only Israel and its strategy, not the Arabs. Consequently, these actions do not serve the comprehensive peace process and do not achieve just peace. This is why I say that those who say anything else are one of the two factions to whom I pointed at the beginning of this answer.

[Seale] Your Excellency, what will the form of the peace negotiations be? Who will sit on the Arab side? Will there be only Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and the Palestinians?

[Al-Asad] We are not now in the process of planning a conference, but if a conference were to be convened, all the Arabs would be there.

[Seale] Does that mean only the Arabs concerned?

[Al-Asad] I affirm that all Arabs are concerned. Those who will sit at the negotiations table will represent all the Arabs. This does not mean that the Arab delegation should be formed of representatives of 21 Arab countries. However, the delegation will express the Arabs' desires. We will discuss the actual formation of this delegation at the appropriate time.

[Seale] Would you prefer this conference to be held under the auspices of the two superpowers, or under that of the five countries that are permanent UN Security Council members?

[Al-Asad] The conference is supposed to be held under UN auspices with the two superpowers attending. European countries, Nonaligned Movement countries, and Islamic and African countries can participate in this conference.

[Seale] Mr President, many people say that you established a close and exceptional relationship with the late Soviet president, Yuriy Andropov, and that you were very sad when he passed away. May we ask you whether you have established a similar relationship with the new Soviet leadership and president?

[Al-Asad] In fact, the relationship between us and the Soviets has not changed. It is constant. It is well known that there are institutions inside the USSR that determine policy. We really were sad to lose Andorpov as a comrade and a friend as we were sad before when we lost President Brezhnev. Since Andropov's death, we have made sure that cooperation between us and the USSR has continued as before. The Soviet leaders have emphasized that a strong relationship with Syria is a firm Soviet policy.

[Seale] It seems to me that Andropov substantiated his words with deeds and stepped up the level of Soviet commitment to Syria to the extent of committing the USSR to defend Syria. Has the present Soviet leadership committed itself to Andropov's line?

[Al-Asad] Have you noticed any indication of a change in this policy through the Soviet stands, statements, or speeches?

[Seale] Yes, I believe there have been some indications of a change. Following the invasion of Lebanon, two things took place in 1983: First, Syria was resupplied with sophisticated weapons such as SAM-5's and SAM-21's. Second, a personal commitment was made by Andropov to defend Syria and to prevent anybody from waging an aggression against it. However, the present leadership has not shown such a commitment.

[Al-Asad] The relationship has remained constant. The Soviet leadership's stand has remained constant in the field of cooperation between Syria and the USSR. But we and the Soviets are adhering to this cooperation. Both of us have confirmed adherence to cooperation and the relations of friendship between the two sides.

[Seale] Some people say that you work hard and for many hours per day. Is this true?

[Al-Asad] Yes, it is true. I am accustomed to doing much work. There is an Arab proverb that says: Those who were raised on something cannot change their habit. I was raised on doing plenty of work. I work now as I used to, although now I ease up a little and do athletic exercises.

[Seale] How many hours do you work daily?

[Al-Asad] I work approximately 15 hours a day.

[Seale] Some people speak of reorganizing the power structure in Syria. Can we expect anything of this sort to take place shortly in the government, the Ba'th Party, or the Army?

[Al-Asad] We do not call this a reorganization. Actually it is taking some organizational measures. Some of these measures were actually taken, such as giving certain assignemtns here and there and amending certain assignments. The objective, as I noted in my speech to the citizens after resuming my dities in my office at the Presidential Palace, is to step up performance. The decision to form the new government and the appointment of the three vice presidents came within this framework.

AL-BA'TH Urges Confronting U.S. Plans in Gulf

JN250926 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 25 May 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In its "*AL-BA'TH* Opinion" daily column, *AL-BA'TH* said: Syria's commitment to pan-Arab destiny was affirmed when it refused to recognize any Arab cause except that of defending the Arab existence and destiny. This commitment has become a Syrian strategy. Syria has been working to make all the Arabs commit themselves to confronting the Zionist activities and to make this confrontation the motto of their moves on all levels. Therefore, Syria refused to allow any problem to supersede the Palestinian pan-Arab cause or to accept any path for the liberation of Palestine that goes around the earth from the east to the west. [sentence as heard]

The United States, which wanted to prevent the Arabs from thinking about or working for Palestine, is responsible for the Iraqi regime's involvement in a war whose results benefit only Zionism. Syria pointed this out from the very beginning. It warned against the dire conseqeuncies which would arise from this trend.

Syria's stand is the epitome of commitment to pan-Arab action. It symbolizes the awareness of the nature of the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arabs and their causes of freedom, unity, and self-determination.

Now that it has become necessary for Syria to move in view of the expanding U.S. plot against the Arabs and in order to stop the state of deterioration which resulted from the behavior of renegades, defeatists, and those who cling to the tenuous U.S. ropes, some devious and hypocritical sides have started weaving plots in order to perpetuate the Gulf war. This is because the anti-Arab U.S. scheme took into consideration expanding this war so as to complete U.S. pretexts for direct intervention and for surrounding the Arab homeland with aircraft carriers and with hostile projects that are coordinated with the Zionist plots.

AL-BA'TH wondered about the results of working against oneself and Arabism in the service of the U.S. interests and said: The Americans planned the Gulf war as a reserve means for themselves when their other efforts fail. True enough, when Syria foiled the plans fo the Pentagon's strategists in Lebanon and the Reagan plan, Washington resorted to exploiting this reserve means. The Saddam Husayn regime, which is one of the U.S. agents in the region, began the phase of attacking naval targets in the Gulf.

As an Arab bastion in facing Zionism, Syria is interested in foiling the U.S. calculations in the Gulf as it foiled them in Lebanon. Syria affirms to all the Arabs that their battle must be with those who occupy their land and threaten their existence; that the battle with the United States completes the battle with Israel. If there must be a stand that would save the Arab nation from the threats facing it, then what is called for is a firm confrontation against the U.S. schemes and not against the friends of the Arabs and those who express solidarity with the Arab nation.

TISHRIN Cited on U.S. Designs in Gulf Region

JN251959 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 25 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *TISHRIN* says: The U.S. hegemonistic designs against the Gulf region have not essentially changed, even through the methods may have changed. Washington has always regarded this region as its own monopoly and has always thought that it has the right to interfere in the region's affairs under any pretext whatsoever, whether the threat comes from inside or outside it. With the fall of the first tool, represented by the Shah of Iran, the U.S. Administration had to use its reserve tools. Thus, the Iraqi-Iranian war was ignited by Saddam and is continuing until now to mow down the sons of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples as well as the two countries' resources. This war is currently threatening to expand the explosion to include the region's countries in an obvious preparatory move for direct U.S. and NATO military intervention. It is known that Saddam's war has exhausted a great deal of the Gulf countries' resources, which were supposed to be deployed in our fateful struggle against our traditional enemy — Israel and international Zionism.

TISHRIN Reaffirms Syrian Refusal To Support Iraq

JN252001 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The Syrian paper *TISHRIN* today reiterated Syria's categorical refusal to support Iraq in what it described as the insane adventure Iraq has launched in the Gulf, an adventure that completely conflicts with Arab and Islamic interests and that serves U.S. and Zionist schemes. *TISHRIN* once again accused Iraqi President Saddam Husayn of launching a war against Iran instead of establishing the best of relations with the country, which strongly supports the Palestinian cause. After stressing that the Iraqi president wants to ignite the military front with Syria immediately after he ends his war with Iran, *TISHRIN* notes the satisfaction with which the Arab Gulf countries have received the Syrian initiative. The paper says that this shows Syria's sincere desire to end the dispute in order to foil any imperialist interference in the Gulf countries' affairs.

Shamir on Zore'a Report, Other Issues

TA291036 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 May 84 pp 1, 6

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Shlomo Naqdimon on 28 May; place not given]

[Text] "Our security forces usually carry out the missions entrusted them honorably. This time, in the case of the deaths of the two bus hijackers, there was a mishap. There was a deviation from accepted norms, but the defense establishment did not hesitate to examine the reasons and circumstances surrounding this mishap, and draw the necessary conclusions to assure that such incidents do not recur in the future." This was how Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reacted last night to the report on the investigation carried out by Major General (Reserves) Me'ir Zore'a.

"Israel is subjected to attempted and actual attacks by the terrorist organizations in which lives are often lost," the prime minister continued.

"These organizations are confronted by the security forces, whose members have undergone very difficult tests — not just tests of ingenuity, courage, and combat fitness, but also tests of self-control, absolute discipline, and constricting regulations under the most volatile conditions. From all points of view, Maj Gen Zore'a did an excellent job."

In the exclusive interview which the prime minister granted *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*, he disclosed that Israel maintains regular and close contacts with the United States and with prominent European countries regarding the events in the Persian Gulf. He noted that Israel and these countries constantly exchange information.

"Experts believe that even if the oil flow from the Persian Gulf were to cease for some time, the world would manage without it," Shamir pointed out. "It is a fact that the importance of Arab oil has largely declined as a factor in international economy. This has led to despair in the Arab world as the power of its main card, Arab oil, diminshes."

[Naqdimon] Has the deterioration of the war between Iran and Iraq led to any special Israeli alignment?

[Shamir] Of course, we are concerned about energy issues. I can say that we have no reason to be concerned in the security field; there is no special alignment whatsoever.

[Naqdimon] Do you expect the intervention of the superpowers?

[Shamir] At this moment, it seems to me that the two superpowers are determined not to exacerbate the situation.

The prime minister read the following from an internal document: "Israel's position in the international arena is being strengthened by the Iranian-Iraqi war, and the split and rifts within the Arab world." Shamir noted that these remarks were made by a prominent European leader to a senior Israeli diplomat.

"Today," the prime minister continued, "we know for certain that the Israeli-Arab conflict pales in the face of the threatening dimensions of the insane war in the Persian Gulf, which everybody seems to forget was initiated by Iraq. We have said to statesmen time and again: 'Forget your irrelevant attitudes toward the Middle East in general and toward Israel in particular. Look at Israel as a country which may be helpful in many ways, such as administering the situation in the area in a different and new fashion.'"

[Naqdimon] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has disclosed details of the increasing strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States. U.S. papers have added some information on this issue. Is there a full and explicit agreement on strategic cooperation between Jerusalem and Washington, and what fields does it cover?

[Shamir] During my joint visit with Defense Minister Moshe Arens to Washington last November, detailed ways, means, and timetables for cooperation between the two countries were established. This close cooperation has since then acquired considerable dimensions. We have shunned publicity but I can confirm that the reports published in the United States — through American initiative — are compatible with the spirit of the agreement. The main objective of this strategic cooperation is to deter hostile elements from waging war against us. The process of cooperation is now at its peak.

We have never had better terms of military and economic aid than we have now have. Aid is now provided as a grant and is not added to Israel's existing debt. Negotiations regarding the establishment of a free trade zone, which was decided upon during our visit in November, are also proceeding in a positive manner. Agreement to this effect will be signed within a few months. This agreement will lead to a revolutionary change in exports and new industrial products. The economic conference initiated by Minister Ya'aqov Meridor which was held in Jerusalem last week was a very important stride in this direction. I reiterate the remarks made by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger that there has never been stronger cooperation between the two countries than at present. Cynics will tell you that Mr Weinberger wants to help the Likud's election campaign. However, the statements of the U.S. secretary fit the facts.

[Naqdimon] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has sent you a message in response to a letter you sent him. Was there anything new in the President's letter?

[Shamir] President Mubarak's letter did not contain any surprises, but its general tone was positive. I am drafting a reply, and we will now begin to exchange letters. I hope steps will soon be taken to improve relations between Egypt and Israel.

[Naqdimon] The suspected members of a Jewish terrorist organization have been arrested and will be brought to trial. What would you tell all those who express sympathy with the detainees?

[Shamir] I have no doubt whatsoever that even those who try to take a sympathetic approach toward the suspects are totally opposed to the serious actions attributed to them and to their rejection of the authority of the state which is exclusively empowered to run state affairs, including security issues. I have heard them say as much explicitly. Nevertheless, we should not create a "lynch" atmosphere against the settlements, because this might create an image identifying the settlement community at large with a small group which perpetrated — or is suspected of having tried to perpetrate — things which should not be done.

[Naqdimon] Hard feelings of rivalry remain between Herut and the Liberals after the crisis in the Likud. How do you think this can be overcome?

[Shamir] The dispute had been brewing for a long time, but it erupted at the wrong moment. However, judging by the internal relationship, I can say that the differences between the two factions have blurred. None of the Likud's components has given up on its ideology. A merger has been in the works for years, and I am certain that the unification of the parties will come by itself. I am not afraid that the Liberals, or part of them, might leave the Likud. The natural tendency in Israel is to go for large political camps and the existence of a large national Liberal camp is a political necessity.

[Naqdimon] Was the appeal to 'Ezer Weizman to join the Likud during the crisis made with your approval?

[Shamir] I did not approve it. 'Ezer himself has said that there is a political and ideological abyss between himself and Herut. If that is the case, what is there for him in Herut?

[Naqdimon] Do you regard Weizman as a possible partner in a coalition, if the Likud does firm it?

[Shamir] A government is set up according to basic guidelines and an action program embraced by all its components.

[Naqdimon] Will you ask your predecessor, Menahem Begin, to help the Likud with the electon campaign?

[Shamir] We in the Likud dream of Menahem Begin appearing with us in the elections. I am going to talk with Mr Begin and find out to what extent he will be able to assist us.

Begin Refuses Slot on Knesset List

TA300828 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 May 84 p 1

[Sarah Honig report]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — Menahem Begin will not appear on the bottom of the Likud slate of Knesset candidates, the former prime minister informed his successor Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday. Shamir visited Begin at his home and asked him to accept at least the honorary closing slot — number 120 — on the list. But Begin flatly refused and would not explain his refusal. He stressed that he has decided not to run for the 11th Knesset and that means not appearing on the list.

Shamir Remarks to Knesset Committee 29 May

TA291904 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpts] An argument took place in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today on the scope of publicity given to the Zore'a commission report. Coalition Knesset members complained that the publicity was too great, while opposition Knesset members complained that the report was submitted to a limited subcommittee rather than to the plenum of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Our correspondent in the Knesset Ya'aqov Ahime'ir reports from the studio:

[Ahime'ir — live] Prime Minister Shamir began the discussion in the committee about the findings of the Zore'a commission. He praised the security forces, saying that in their antiterrorist battles the security personnel pass difficult tests of courage, self-control, and meticulous care for rules of conduct. The security personnel, Shamir said, usually pass their tests honorably, but this time there was a deviation from the rules. Mr Shamir said he does not understand the eagerness to immediately dismiss the people involved in the affair. Coalition MK's Hurvitz and Shalita complained about the scope of publicity given to the commission report, but Mr Shamir noted this could not be avoided.

As for events in the Persian Gulf, some of the committee members expressed fear about a link, albeit indirect, between Israel and events there. The prime minister's reply: God forbid; we are not interested in this, nor are we eager to be involved. The prime minister noted that the Persian Gulf is an important part of the whole region. The effect on Israel may be only indirect.

'Limited Transfer' of Stingers May Be Acceptable

TA270834 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 May 84 p 1

[Wolf Blitzer report]

[Text] Washington — Israel and its best friends in Congress and the American Jewish community are expected to reluctantly go along with a limited U.S. transfer of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia. But they are prepared to unleash an all-out battle against any sale of bomb racks and air-to-ground missiles for Saudi Arabia's 62 F-15 fighters.

In the wake of the escalating crisis in the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia has revived its requests for the Stingers, the bomb racks and other offensive military equipment.

The Reagan administration is basically supportive of the Saudi requests, but senior White House officials are sensitive to the strong opposition from some members of Congress, including most of Israel's best friends.

To avoid an immediate fight with Congress, the administration is expected to ship 200 Stinger missiles to the Saudis on a "lease" arrangement. This would skirt any potential congressional involvement — under the law. The fate of an additional 1,000 Stingers which the Saudis are anxious to receive is still unclear.

In March, the administration cancelled the sale of 1,200 Stingers to Saudi Arabia and another 1,600 to Jordan in the face of strong congressional opposition. But the most recent Iranian attacks against Saudi oil tankers in the Gulf has changed the situation, according to administration officials.

Defense secretary Caspar Weinberger, interviewed last Friday on ABC's Good Morning America, said he personally supported the Stinger sale. He called the shoulder-fired weapon "very effective... I would personally feel that it's a very necessary addition to their air-defence capability right now."

Israeli officials in Washington and pro-Israeli lobbyists in the Jewish community are reluctant to enter into an all-out confrontation with the administration over the Stinger sale, given the potentially negative spillover on American-Israeli ties which such a fight might have.

At the same time, they are fully prepared to resist the sale of bomb racks and offensive military equipment which the Carter administration promised would not be included in the original 1978 F-15 "package" sale to the Saudis.

Israeli Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne was briefed on the Stinger sale and other related matters last Thursday by Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost.

On Friday, the Saudi ambassador here, Prince Bandar, was at the White House for a meeting with National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane. Bandar, a fighter pilot, reportedly pressed hard for the Stingers and the other weaponry.

Gulf Crisis Called 'Excuse' for Saudi Arms Sales

TA280912 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 May 84 p 9

[Second editorial: "The crisis in the Gulf as an Excuse for Arms Supplies"]

[Text] One of the latest results of the ongoing crisis in the Persian Gulf is the U.S. Administration's decision to begin immediately supplying "Stinger" shoulder missiles to Saudi Arabia. It is not clear at this point if and how these missiles can help Saudi Arabia defend itself against Iranian attacks on its oil tankers. They can certainly not protect the oilfields from an Iranian surprise attack, even if such a threat sounds more imaginary than real right now. The Saudis are unenthusiastic about the idea of placing their facilities and installations at the disposal of the Americans and publicly cooperating with them in defeding Gulf shipping, for fear of what the radical Arabs will say. However, they realize this is a good time to circumvent U.S. congressional opposition to the missile deal — opposition deriving from the strength of the pro-Israeli supporters. It was due to pressure by the latter group that planned missile deals with Saudi Arabia and Jordan were postponed. The supply of U.S. refueling planes may have more practical importance now as a deterrent to Iran.

Given the prevailing circumstances, with U.S. public opinion increasingly anxious in light of the deterioration in the Persian Gulf, there is a growing desire to help Saudi Arabia and Iraq, in order to prevent direct intervention by the United States. Israel's friends will not find it easy to continue their opposition to the missile deals which the Pentagon desires to speed up. Minister Ari'el Sharon's recent public statements on the latest Israel-Iran arms deals can only make such opposition more difficult. The same applies to the possible strengthening of U.S. -Israeli strategic cooperation. A wise Israeli policy should, in fact, have striven for political compensation for assuring that its friends refrain from interfering with U.S. arms shipments to Saudi Arabia — such as, for example, the latter's tacit participation in the peace process when the time comes for it to be resumed, once the Knesset elections and the U.S. presidential elections are over. To do that, however, another Israeli government is needed.

Shamir Decision on Portfolios After Elections

TA280936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The prime minister has decided that the designation of portfolios in the next cabinet, if there is a Likud government, will only be made after the Knesset elections. People in the prime minister's office told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that Yitzhaq Shamir has not authorized any element to speak on his behalf regarding the future breakdown of portfolios. Ari'el Sharon's confidants have recently restated their request that he be guaranteed a senior post in the next government.

Sarid Says Minister Ne'eman Linked to Underground

TA270900 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 May 84 p 3

[Report by parliamentary affairs correspondent and news agencies]

[Excerpt] MK Yosi Sarid issued a statement last night noting that the Jewish underground in the West Bank has already established a political arm headed by Minister Yuval Ne'eman. This arm is intervening in the interrogation process, and it knows full well why it is depicting the underground members as persons who have taken the law into their own hands, and not as men who took up arms in order to murder innocent people in cold blood. Sarid called for a campaign to resist the political pressure being exerted on the investigation, and to frustrate the attempt that is being made to depict the Jewish terrorists as well-intentioned people. In reaction to Sarid's statement, Minister Ne'eman said that he was looking into the possibility of pressing libel charges against Sarid.

Alignment To Attempt Reinstating Arab Mayors

TA270941 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 27 May 84 p 4

[Pinhas 'Inbari report]

[Text] MK Mordekhay ("Mota") Gur, one of the Alignment leaders, stated in an interview with the East Jerusalem weekly *AL-BAYDAR AS-SIYASI* that if the Alignment forms the next government, it will abolish some of the orders given by the Likud.

Gur stated that, for example, the Alignment would make efforts to reinstate the mayors in the territories. At the same time, Gur expressed the hope that the mayors would cut themselves off from PLO influence and strengthen their ties with King Husayn.

MK Gur added that, once the mayors were reinstated, life in the territories could very possibly return to normal and new municipal elections would be held there. Gur noted, however, that it is too early to go into detail at this point. As for the election held in 1976 in the territories, Gur said that he had opposed them at the time because of the strong influence exerted on the election campaign by the PLO.

MATZAD, Orot, Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el Unite

TA271745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] MATZAD [Religious Zionist Camp], Orot [led by Hanan Porat], and Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el this evening united into one movement which will be called either Morasha [Tradition], or Hamahane Hame'uhad [The United Camp]. Its credo is the integrity of the Torah, the Jewish people, and Eretz Yisra'el. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the new movement will be headed by MK Hayim Druckman, followed by Avraham Verdigger from Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el. Number three will be Yitzhaq Levi, and after him Hanan Porat. The agreement among them calls for the complete unification of the three movements.

CRM Secretariat Approves Party List

TA280804 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 May 84 p 2

[Roy Isacowitz report]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The secretariat of the Citizens Rights Movement yesterday unanimously approved the party's list for the Knesset elections.

Heading the list is Shulamit Aloni, the party's only representative in the outgoing Knesset. In second slot is Mordekhay Bar-On, a former chief education officer in the Israel Defence Forces and member of the Zionist Executive. He is followed by Ran Kohen, a member of Kibbutz Gan Shmu'el and leader of the left-wing Sheli Party, which is running with the CRM. In fourth place is Peace Now leader Dedi Zucker.

Filling out the top 10 slots are Dina Goren, Bo'az Mo'av, Beni Temkin, Zaydan Zaydan, Efrayim Blumenfeld and Reform Rabbi Hayim Skirball.

The final 10 places on the 120-person list are filled by "honorary" candidates wanting to show their support of the party. They include poet Natan Zakh, stage director Yosi Yisre'eli, painter Yosi Stern and Ruth Dayan.

Hammer, Ben-Me'ir Split From NRP Knesset Faction

TA291318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] Knesset faction has officially split. The Knesset House Committee has approved the request by Minister Zvulun Hammer and MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir to become an independent faction. This is reported by our correspondent in the Knesset Tzvi Yisre'eli. The name of the faction is Gesher — The Zionist-Religious Center. The decision was adopted without opposition. Minister Burg and MK Avraham Melamed are from now on the NRP Knesset faction. The position of MK Eli'ezer Avtabi is not known as yet. Minister Zvulun Hammer told our correspondent Hayim Zissovitz that the road is not blocked yet to the establishment of a joint list of all NRP factions, and that contacts will continue this evening. He noted, however, that no progress has been made in today's talks so far.

Sri Lanka Reportedly Approves 'Limited Ties'

TA270837 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 May 84 p 1

[Text] Government sources last night declined comment on reports from Sri Lanka that Israel will provide counter-insurgency advice to the Sri Lankan Government.

The sources said that "at this point, we haven't even opened an office there," referring to plans for Israel to open an interest section based in the U.S. Embassy.

The *POST* correspondent adds:

The Sri Lankan parliament on Friday morning approved the Israel interest section in Colombo and the soliciting of Israeli consultancy services to combat Tamil separatist terrorism on the troubled island. The government overcame opposition to the move from the Socialist parties.

National Security [title as published] Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told a lengthy session of parliament that Israel is internationally respected for combating terrorism: "If the opposition is against terrorism, then why can't Sri Lanka get the world's best consultants to help eliminate terrorism in this country?"

Foreign Affairs Minister Shahul Hameed called it nonsense that ties with Israel would antagonize the Arab world, with which Sri Lanka had good relations. Hameed said that he had consulted some Arab leaders about the decision to invite Israeli consultants and had received approval.

Israel had diplomatic relations with Sri Lanka until 14 years ago, when the Socialists, who controlled the government at that time, broke ties with Israel.

Beirut Representation 'Apparently' To Close Soon

TA300418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Israel is apparently going to close down its representation in Beirut soon, at its own initiative. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that this is the opinion of personalities at the most senior political level.

In debates held about this issue in the last few days, these personalities arrived at the conclusion that we would be well advised to close down the representation before the Lebanese Government asks us to do it. High-level political sources last night told our correspondent that it will be possible to maintain the relations with Lebanese personalities even without the representation. The only reason for its existence stems from reluctance to deal a blow to what it symbolizes and hopes for establishing diplomatic relations between Israel and Lebanon that had been stirred up in the wake of the Peace for Galilee operation.

Pazner Denies Report

TA300514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister's office has denied any intention to close down the Israeli representation in Beirut. The prime minister's adviser on communications and foreign press affairs, Avi Pazner, told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the existence of the representation is necessary for holding contacts that will lead to security arrangements in southern Lebanon in the future.

IDF Denies Closing Fences in Southern Lebanon

TA291150 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 29 May 84 p 2

[Yehuda Tzur report]

[Text] Military sources in southern Lebanon yesterday denied the report published in the paper *BAMAHANE* that the border passages at Rosh Haniqra, Biranit and Metulla were closed to inhabitants of southern Lebanon. The *BAMAHANE* report noted that facilities were being provided to inhabitants of the former Haddad strip who had been working for many years in Israel.

OAU's Peter Onu Sends Message to Economic Meeting

AB280710 Dakar PANA in English 1611 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 May (NAN/PANA) — The interim secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Dr Peter Onu, has urged African economic ministers now meeting in Addis Ababa to consider the need for a consultative forum for all the subregional economic integration groupings being created by African governments.

In a message to the ministerial meeting on Friday, Dr Onu suggested that such a forum which should be jointly serviced by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the OAU secretariats, would provide an opportunity for these groupings to tackle issues relating to African economic integration. He said that the various subregional groupings should be fashioned as instruments for the acceleration of economic production to meet the basic needs of African peoples.

Dr Onu said that the activities of the subregional groupings should involve meaningful integration among them to facilitate the coming into being of an African economic union.

The East Africa correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) quoted the secretary-general as saying that the proposed African regional satellite communications system would be of political, commercial and financial benefit to Africa.

Dr Onu told the ministers that preparatory work had started for the establishment of the African Energy Commission toward the attainment of self-sufficiency in energy approved as a prority in the Lagos Plan of Action.

He hoped that the outcome of their meeting would give OAU leaders the necessary options in the consideration of the continents economic problems during the 20th summit of the organization.

SDAR Objects to Moroccan Plans at ECA Meeting

AB271050 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 27 (AFP) — Politics threatened to creep into the work of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) for the first time here Saturday when Saharan nationalist guerrillas challenged the right of the UN body to discuss projects on Saharan territory submitted by Morocco.

In a letter to ECA Executive Secretary Adebayo Adedeji, the ambassador in East Africa of the guerrillas' Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR), Mouloud Said, asked for the removal from ECA documents of all reference to projects on SDAR territory submitted by Rabat.

The SDAR was formed by the Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco's nine-year occupation of formerly Spanish Western Sahara, and has so far won recognition from 29 African countries.

But the continent's 21 other states joined two years ago to bloc the SDAR's admission as the 51st member-country of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), provoking a crisis that is still crippling the pan-African body.

The ECA has not been involved in the dispute until now, as the Saharans had not claimed a seat in the organization, saying they preferred the Saharan issue to be first resolved politically at the level of African heads of state and government.

Mr Said's objections concerned two projects submitted by Morocco under the international transport and communications decade for Africa. One is a study for a road linking the Moroccan town of Tantan with Smara in Western Sahara and the second for a rail link between Marrakesh and Aliaiun, the SDAR's provisional capital.

The SDAR ambassador said in his letter to Mr Adedeji, that for Morocco to submit the projects for debate was an "unacceptable lack of respect for the sovereignty of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic." He pointed out that the United Nations, of which the ECA is a part, did not recognize Moroccan sovereignity over Western Sahara. He also noted that the 19th OAU summit here last year called on Morocco and the SDAR to start direct negotiations to achieve a cease-fire and hold a self-determination referendum in Western Sahara. He accused Morocco of "pernicious intention" to use an organization devoted to Africa's economic development to serve "purely political ends."

Morocco's chief delegate to the conference told AFP that the project has already been approved by three previous ECA meetings — in Addis Ababa in 1979, in Cairo last year, and in Conakry earlier this year.

ALGERIA

Cuba's Malmierca 19 May Arrival Statement

PM241342 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 20 May 84 p 3

[APS report: "Algeria-Cuba: 'Finding Best Ways and Means of Extending Our Relations'"]

[Text] Algiers — Cuban Foreign Minister Isodoro Malmierca arrived in Algiers yesterday on an official visit to Algeria at the invitation of Politburo member and Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who welcomed him on his arrival at Houari Boumedine Airport. During his stay in Algeria, the Cuban diplomatic chief will have a number of talks with his Algerian opposite number and will also visit several locations of economic and cultural interest. In a statement to the national press, Mr Malmierca described Algerian-Cuban relations as positive, recalling that they date back over 20 years, and also voiced his belief that the two countries will find the best ways and means of extending their relations. Referring to the situation in Latin America, Mr Malmierca stressed the gravity of the situation in the region due to the escalation of U.S. aggressive actions aimed at impeding the process of the liberation of the region's peoples.

The Cuban foreign minister pointed out in this connection that the strategy adopted by Washington aimed at impeding the liberation process on this continent is reflected in the military escalation against Nicaragua and El Salvador. He also specified that thousands of U.S. Army officers have for several months been in Honduras, which also serves as a base for aggressive actions. Mr Malmierca reasserted his government's support for the initiatives of the Contadora Group, which is striving to find political solutions to the crisis assailing the region based on respect for the peoples' will for independence. With reference to the present situation in southern Africa, the Cuban diplomatic chief pointed out that the racist Pretoria regime's rejection of UN resolutions, especially Resolution 435, is an obstacle to any initiative or action aimed at a withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and the accession of that region's peoples to independence. Mr Malmierca said that part of Angola's territory is now occupied by the troops of Pretoria, which is continuing its aggressive actions against Frontline countries.

In conclusion, the Cuban foreign minister said that the implementation of Resolution 435 and the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola as well as the Namibian people's accession to independence and the ending of all support to the Angolan revolution's enemies are the objective and logical conditions for a peaceful solution in the region.

Communique Details Visit

PM291012 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 23 May 84 p 3

[APS report: "Algeria-Cuba: Communique Stresses Substantial and In-Depth Conversations"]

[Text] Algiers — Following Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca's official visit to Algeria, the following press communique was published: "At the invitation of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member and foreign minister of the Algerian Democratic Republic, Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, paid an official and friendly visit to Algeria 19-22 May 1984. The foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN Party, to whom he conveyed a message from President Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

"The foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba was also received by Rabah Bitat, Politburo member and speaker of the National People's Assembly.

"During his visit, Isidoro Malmierca had with Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi substantial and in-depth talks on the development of relations between Algeria and Cuba and on topical international issues. These talks took place in an atmosphere of trust and friendship consistent with the relations that have long bound the Algerian and Cuban peoples. Isidoro Malmierca expressed to the Algerian side sincere thanks for the warm welcome and generous hospitality enjoyed by himself and his accompanying delegation during their stay in Algeria." Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca left Algiers yesterday afternoon. The Cuban minister was seen off by Noureddine Karouni, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and by high-ranking officials of that ministry.

In a statement made shortly before his departure, Mr Malmierca cited the results of his visit, during which he was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, and by the speaker of the National People's Assembly, and had talks with the foreign minister and other officials. Mr Malmierca also spoke about prospects for bilateral cooperation, especially following his visit. During its stay the Cuban delegation visited several locations of economic, social, and cultural interest.

Yugoslav Trade Delegation Ends Algiers Visit

PM251429 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 21 May 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Algeria Will Supply 1.5 Billion Cubic Meters of Natural Gas per Year to Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Belkacem Nabi, FLN Central Committee member and minister of energy, chemical, and petrochemical industries, and Rade Pavlovic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, yesterday signed the minutes of the talks they held on Saturday in Algiers. That signing ceremony came at the end of the visit which the Yugoslav energy and industry delegation made to Algeria from 17 May at Belkacem Nabi's invitation. During the talks the Algerian and Yugoslav delegations agreed to increase and diversify their relations in the long term and to introduce new forms of trade, especially by the creation of joint companies.

The supply of hydrocarbons and petrochemical products to the Yugoslav partner was also examined. In this connection the two sides agreed to draw up a long-term contract making it possible to supply Yugoslavia with 1.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year.

At the invitation of Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of the energy and chemical and petrochemical industries, the SFRY delegation headed by Rade Pavlovic, member of the Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, visited Algeria from 17 to 20 May. This visit, which was part of the framework of strengthening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the SFRY and Algeria, is consistent with the two countries' desire to establish traditions of cooperation among southern countries. Mr Pavlovic and the delegation accompanying him had several meetings with officials of the energy sector and the chemical and petrochemical industries. The president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry also had talks during his visit to Algeria with Abdelaziz Khellef, member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce; Messaoudi Zitouni, member of the Central Committee and minister of light industries; and Mohamed Rouighi, member of the Central Committee and minister of hydraulics, forests, and environmental protection.

In the trade sphere, the delegations particularly emphasized the need to develop and diversify their relations on a long-term basis. For instance, with regard to supplying Yugoslavia with energy products, the two delegations agreed to establish long-term relations for the supply of crude oil and natural gas. With regard to natural gas, the two sides agreed to draw up a long-term contract making it possible to supply Yugoslavia with 1.5 billion cubic meters per year. The enterprises concerned in the two countries have been instructed to implement this contract very quickly. Possibilities were also noted with regard to trade in petrochemical products. In the economic cooperation sphere the two delegations agreed, on the basis of their potential, on new forms of exchanges, especially the creation of joint companies.

Joint Communique Issued After Visit to Mali

LD261112 Algiers APS in English 1032 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Algiers, 26/05/84 (APS) — Following the friendship visit recently paid in Mali of delegation from the FLN Party led by Mr Abderrzak Bouhara, member of the CC Permanent Secretariat, in charge of external relations, an Algero-Malian joint communique was released in Bamako and Algiers. The Algero-Malian joint communique noted that a work session gathered the two Algerian and Malian delegations respectively led by Mr Abderrezak Bouhara, member of the C.C Permanent Secretariat in charge of external relations and Mr Ahmad Mohamed Ag Hamani, secretary to external relations of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union (UDP Mali). During these talks, the two parties examined bilateral relations and questions of common interest and proceeded to a large exchange of views on the political situation in the sub-region as well as at the African and international level.

The two parties reaffirmed their determination to do their best to carry out cooperation accords signed after meetings between the FLN and the UDPM on October 1980 and May 1983 notably the signature of the final proceedings sanctioning the operation of demarcation of borders, which marks by a new appreciation the rich friendship between the two peoples.

Dealing with the situation at the regional level, two sides reaffirmed their attachment to the principles and ideals of the OAU Charter, as well as their commitment to work in a continuous [words indistinct] the setting up of a climate of mutual confidence and understanding so as to favour the achievement of aspirations of peoples of the sub-region to peace and security.

Regarding the situation prevailing in the Western Sahara, the two sides hailed the efforts strived by the international community, notably the United Nations and the OAU in favour of the effective exercise by the Saharan people of their right to self-determination and national independence. In this connection, the two parties asked for a strict and integral application of Resolution 104 of the OAU 19th summit on the Western Sahara which calls Morocco and the Western Sahara for starting direct negotations.

Concerning the situation in southern Africa, the two parties, the FLN and UDPM, stressed their attachment to the respect and the strict and immediate application of the modalities of Namibia's accession to independance in conformity with the Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

Always concerning southern Africa, the two sides renewed their firm condemnation of the apartheid inhuman policy, practised by Pretoria's racist regime and expressed their undefectible solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa, struggling for its liberation and for the recognition of its fundamental national rights under the ANC leadership, the joint communique noted.

Analyzing the international situation, the two sides examined the serious developments of the situation in the Middle-East, results of the expansionist and arrogant policy of the Zionist entity. The Algero-Malian joint communique stressed in this regard, that the two sides renewed their indefectible support to the brother people of Palestine who is leading a courageous struggle for the recognition of its inalienable national rights, notably its right to the creation of an independent and sovereign state on the totality of the national Palestinian ground under the sponsorship of its unique and legitimate representative, PLO.

Former President Ben Bella Indicts Present Regime

LD271423 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Regarding Algeria, it should be noted that the foundation of the Movement for Democracy in Algeria [MDA], the exile opposition party headed by Ahmed Ben Bella, held its inaugural congress in France this weekend. In a speech broadcast by television, the former Algerian president made a violent indictment of the present regime and stated his wish for a return to pluralism in Algeria. As for Algerian emigration to France, the MDA president sees only one solution: return to the home country. In this respect he denounced —and I quote — "the attitude of abdication by the Algerian Government."

LIBYA

Castro Greets Al-Qahadhafi on Africa Day

LD291312 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution has received a cable from the president of Cuba's Council of State and Council of Ministers, President Fidel Castro, on the 21st anniversary of the OAU and on Africa Day. He expressed on his own behalf and on behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of Cuba his warmest congratulations on this occasion, which epitomizes the unity of will of the African people against imperialism and the enemies of of freedom, progress, and peace. In his cable, Castro said the anniversary is celebrated amid repeated threats and offensives by imperialism against the peoples struggling for freedom, progress, and genuine peace and against the unity of the African Continent, which is one of the principal targets of these threats. In his cable, President Castro said Cuba wishes to reiterate its full solidarity with steadfast Africa, confident in Africa's final victory over imperialism, Zionism, and racism.

Australian Movement Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD292102 Tripoli JANA in English 1821 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, Shaaban 29, May 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The independent Nasirite movement in Australia has condemned the dirty terrorist act a few hired people and traitors, agent of American intelligence, the Muslim brotherhood, attempted to carry out.

It called in a cable sent to the leader of the revolution, for hitting by the fist of iron all those who attempt to violate the giant civilized achievements realized by the people of the Jamahiryah and the gains of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The movement also announced in the cable its total support for the people of the Jamahiryah in confronting all terrorist attempts devised by the American imperialism against them.

The masses of Basic People's Islamic Congress have deplored in a cable sent to the leader of the revolution all dirty terrorist attempts which the Muslim brotherhood clique, enemies of freedom and progress, tried to carryout against the achievements of the Libyan Arab people. They also declared their total solidarity with the people of the Jamahiryah in confronting these dirty terrorist plots.

Arrested 'Terrorists' on 'Hostile' Radio Stations

LD300857 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0758 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 30 May (JANA) — The Muslin Brotherhood terrorists who are under arrest here have made detailed statements about the broadcasting stations that are hostile to the Libyan people, their locations, their funding, the states that purchased them, to whom they were handed, and the role of the Khartoum government in installing and protecting these hostile radios on its territory.

Ahmad Jibril, Sa'id Muragha, Others Arrive

LD262254 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Brothers Ahmad Jibril, PFLP-General Command secretary general; 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Organization of Popular War Vanguards — As-Sa'iqah Forces; Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], member of the revolutionary leadership of Fatah; Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Popular Struggle Front; and Talal Naji, assistant secretary general of the PFLP-General Command, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening [26 May]. Brother Ahmad Jibril made a statement to the JANA representative in which he strongly condemned the terrorist actions, attempted by the cliques of the Muslim [Brotherhood] traitors, the hirelings of America, in order to fulfill the wishes of their masters, the imperialists and reactionaries. He expressed his firm belief in the ability of the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary powers to defeat all imperialist and reactionary conspiracies.

Received by Jallud

LD272315 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud received today Brothers Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-General Command; 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Organization of Popular War Vanguard — As-Sa'iqah forces; Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], member of the revolutionary leadership of Fatah; Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Popular Struggle Front; and Talal Naji, assistant secretary general of the PFLP-General Command.

Indian Minister Urges Increased Cooperation

BK281551 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1442 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] N.D. Tiwari, minister of industry, who is cochairman of the Indo-Libyan Joint Commission meeting in Tripoli, called on Libya's ministers for planning, housing and utilities, and transport and communications on May 26 to discuss the possibilities of increasing the existing economic and technical cooperation between India and Libya.

Tiwari offered complete consultancy service by Indian companies in the field of railway and telecommunications services. On May 27 Tiwari called on the ministers of health, energy, education, heavy industries, and economy and light industries and held wide-ranging discussions with them to identify areas in which India could offer further cooperation on [as received] the Jamahiriyah.

Earlier, welcoming the minister at the plenary session of the Indo-Libyan Joint Commission started in Tripoli on May 26, Libyan Minister for Electricity Jum'ah al-Arbash said that relations between India and the Jamahiriyah have witnessed a great deal of development over the years. He also referred to Indo-Libyan cooperation in various fields and added that the two countries have been able to conclude six agreements since 1978.

He said that the visit [illegible] the minister of industry would give considerable fillip towards achieving, and also help in surmounting, problems faced in the process of cooperation.

Replying to the welcome address, the minister of industry thanked the Libyan authorities for the kind hospitality and courtesies extended to the Indian delegation. He said that excellent relations between India and Libya have a long tradition of close cooperation, not only in political and cultural matters but in economic fields as well. Referring to the recent visit of the Indian prime minister to Libya, he said that this visit gave further boost to traditional bonds of friendship. Tiwari also expressed the hope that trade between two countries would increase and ways and means for its diversificiation would be found. Quoting both Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Mrs Gandhi's speeches made during the visit to Libya in April last, the minister said that the present session of the Indo-Libyan Commission was a new beginning towards closer cooperation between the two countries and that experts of the two countries would be able to identify specific areas and possibilities of increased participation by Indian companies in Libya's development.

Signs Minutes of Agreement

LD282135 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 28 May (JANA) — The minutes of an agreement on technical cooperation was signed in Tripoli this evening between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and India. The minutes of the agreement, which were signed by the brother secretary of the General Popular Committee for Electricity and the Indian minister of industry, steel, and mines, Mr Naraim Dutt Tiwari, include cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, agriculture, investments, transport, communications, railways, and the exchange of experience in the fields of culture, information, and sports. Minutes of an agreement on cooperation in the field of health, higher education, and the exchange of medical experience between the two universities of Tripoli and Garyunis and Indian universities were also signed. Brother Murad Langi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Health, and the Indian industry, steel, and mines minister, Naraim Dutt Tiwari, signed the agreement

MAURITANIA

Formation of New Opposition Party Reported

LD292140 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 29, (MAP) — "The Mauritanian Nationalists Organization," a new party of opposition to the current Mauritanian regime, has been recently formed. The leadership of this new party, which is chaired by Mr Khatri Ould Die, a former officer of the Mauritanian Army, include senior officers, diplomats, and former ministers. The purpose of "the Mauritanian Nationalists Organization" is to topple the government of Haydala and establish an Arab and African Mauritania, declared Mr Khatri Ould Die during a press conference held in Paris. This new party, he indicated, includes a military wing that will operate inside and outside Mauritania. Evoking the situation prevailing in North-West Africa, Mr Khatri Ould Die said the conflict was in fact "Algero-Moroccan." The so-called "Polisario" (an Algerian-backed guerilla organization claiming sovereignty over the Moroccan Sahara) does not exist, and the Sahara is Moroccan, he added.

Leader Calls Haydala 'Mercenary'

AB291815 Paris AFP in English 0722 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 29 (AFP) — Khatri Ould Die, a former Mauritanian Army officer, announced here Monday the formation of a new opposition movement aimed at "destabilizing the regime of President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala." Mr Die told a news conference that the new "organization of Mauritanian nationalists" had a "military wing" both inside and outside Mauritania, and that it was aided by officers on active duty and included diplomats and politicians, including former cabinet ministers.

He also claimed support from unidentified Arab countries for the Dakar-based organization, which he said had the same aims as another opposition-in-exile movement — the Alliance for a Democratic Mauritania — but different tactics. Mr Die accused President Haydala of being "a mercenary in the pay of Polisario," the Algerian-backed insurgent force claiming sovereignty over the formerly Spanish-administered Western Sahara, which was partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania until the latter gave up its claim. "As far as we are concerned, Polisario does not exist, and the Western Sahara is Moroccan," Mr Die said.

PRC's Li Peng Arrives, Meets With Haydala

LD292136 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, a short time ago received His Excellency Mr Li Peng, vice chairman of the PRC State Council, who arrived this evening in the capital, at the head of a high-level Chinese delegation for an official 3-day visit to our country.

The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel (Iyal) Abdoulaye, the interior minister, and Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Ahmed Ould Zain, minister of planning and territorial development, Mr Ahmed Ould Ghanah Allah, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, in addition to the rest of the accompanying Mauritanian delegation.

The meeting was also attended by members of the Chinese delegation which includes, in particular, the deputy minister of foreign economic and trade relations and the deputy foreign minister. The two delegations will be present this evening at a dinner banquet given by his excellency the head of state in honor of the Chinese guest. The Chinese vice chairman of the State Council arrived in the capital at 1900 this evening.

MOROCCO

Citizens Held by Algerian Border Guards
LD291318 Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Rabat, May 29 (MAP) — The Algerian Army has recently sequestered several Moroccan citizens at "Touissit" on the eastern Moroccan-Algerian border, revealed Tuesday the daily *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ICHTIRAKI* (of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces Party). The daily added that the Algerian Army has also taken away 200 sheep and two cows belonging to three Moroccan citizens. One of these citizens, Haj Boumediene, was shot down while he was praying at 100 meters from the Algerian border. He was pulled inside Algerian territory and sequestered. The Algerians argue that these moves are part of the struggle against smuggling across the border. On the other hand, the daily recalled that few weeks ago, the eastern border between Algeria and Morocco was the theater of military maneuvers carried out by the Algerian Army in the presence of President Chadli Bendjedid, a number of ministers and several senior military officers.

APS: 36 Sentenced to Prison for January Uprising
LD280936 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Rabat, 28 May (APS) — In Morocco, 36 persons were sentenced to between 1 and 15 years' imprisonment because of their participation in the uprising of last January. The charges against these persons were violating state security, violating public order, and sabotage. The courts in Oujda and Houceima issued imprisonment sentences against tens of others for between 1 and 3 years. Other similar sentences were issued against hundreds of persons were confirmed later on by the courts of appeal in various areas. We recall that last January's uprising was violently supressed and resulted in 29 killed according to the official statistics, but the human rights' organizations talked about hundreds of victims.

SUDAN

President Numayri To Try Political Prisoners
LD251328 Kuwait KUNA in English 1224 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] London, May 25 (KUNA) — Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has said that the political prisoners in his country or those who were against the application of the shri'ia would face trial shortly. In an interview with the London-based Arabic news-magazine *AT-TADHAMUN* to be published Saturday, Numayri pointed out that those people would be tried in front of emergency courts.

These courts would be chaired by the best judges in the country and would be fair "one hundred per cent," he insisted. On U.S. policy towards Sudan, he made it clear that America had no "consistent policy in Sudan or Africa," while the Soviet Union had a clear strategy which it revises day-by-day. Numayri observed that the U.S. attitude was not to take action but only to react, and this could be subject to "fallacious or deceptive information."

Libyan Opposition Leader Congratulates Numayri
JN261555 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 26 May (SUNA) — Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqaryif, secretary general of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya [NFSL], has sent a cable to President Numayri on the anniversary of the 25 May Revolution. Dr al-Muqaryif congratulated the president in his name and on behalf of the Front members, and said that the May Revolution has achieved the Sudanese people's national unity, dignity, and honor. He also congratulated the president on the trust that the people have placed in him by swearing allegiance to him by the holy book and the prophet's traditions. Dr al-Muqaryif said that the NFSL, which has entered the phase of armed struggle, is determined to proceed along this course, offering one martyr after another, until the Libyan people get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi's tyranny and achieve justice and freedom. This will enable their beloved country to regain its bright image and proper place among its sister Arab states and contribute to the happiness and dignity of man in the Arab, Islamic, and African worlds.

People's Assembly Approves Extension of Emergency
JN281517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 28 May (SUNA) — In its 63d sitting of its third session, the People's Assembly today under Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayid approved, after lengthy discussion, Republican Decree No 331 of 1984, which concerns the extension of the state of emergency for 1 month as of 29 May. In the same sitting, the Assembly also approved the temporary customs law amendement for 1984.

TUNISIA

PRC's Li Peng Pleased With Cooperation Talks
PM251446 Tunis L'ACTION in French 22 May 84 p,5

[Unattributed report: "Tunisia in a Position To Impart New Thrust to South-South Relations"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon at the government building in the Kasbah, the prime minister and interior minister, Mohamed Mzali, received Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who was accompanied by a Chinese delegation. At the meeting Mr Peng expressed his government's and the Chinese people's satisfaction with the cooperation between the countries and congratulated Tunisia on its action to strengthen cooperation between the peoples and states in the service of world peace and stability. The Chinese vice premier broached in this connection the opportunities for promoting three-way cooperation involving China, Tunisia, and other countries to strengthen South-South cooperation. He cited in this connection the project for the manufacture of nitrate fertilizers in which Tunisia, China, and Kuwait will take part.

Mr Mzali confirmed that Tunisia is fully capable of performing a major role in encouraging and strengthening cooperation between China and the countries of the Arab world and the African Continent by facilitating the formulation and implementation of projects serving those countries' needs. He said that the Tunisian-Chinese joint committee due to meet in Tunis in September will draw up plans and define new spheres for bilateral cooperation advantageous to both sides.

Li Peng conveyed the Chinese prime minister's greetings to Mohamed Mzali and confirmed China's desire to strengthen ties of cooperation and friendship with Tunisia as well as its willingness to contribute to the implementation of new projects in Tunisia. Last, he expressed great pleasure with the results of his talks in Tunis. The meeting was attended by Sadok Ben Jemaa, minister of transport and communications; Ahmed Ben Arfa,secretary of state for international cooperation; and Xie Bang-ding, Chinese ambassador in Tunis.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Nationalist Guerrillas Kill 46 Soldiers

NC291521 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 29 (AFP) — Eritrean nationalist guerrillas killed 46 Ethiopian soldiers and captured 11 others on May 22 and 23 in operations against three military posts near the town of Barentu in Eritrea, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said.

In a statement reaching Paris today, the EPLF also reported a "massacre of 36 civilians, including women and children", which it said was carried out by the Ethiopian army on April 18 near the town of Afabet.

The EPLF, which is fighting the regime in Addis Ababa for the independence of the province of Eritrea, said the massacre had been "in retaliation for a victorious attack" by EPLF forces against government forces in the Nakfa area.

GDR Delegation Arrives for Economic Talks

EA282011 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 May 84

[Summary] A GDR delegation led by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Central Committee member of the German Socialist Unity Party, arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon for a 4-day working visit to Socialist Ethiopia. The delegation will hold discussions on economic relations between the two countries and inspect various development institutions.

KENYA

Foreign Minister Mwangale Welcomes Thai Counterpart

EA291259 Nairobi KNA in English 1052 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpt] Nairobi, May 29th: Kenya believes that international forums should adhere strictly to their deliberations without diverging into irrelevant subjects. This was said by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, when he received his Thai counterpart, Air Chief Marshall Sitti Sawetsila, at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport today.

He said that as far as possible problems between two or a numbers of nations should not be made to hamper the progress of multilateral organisations.

In reference to the OAU, the minister said that the issue of Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, or Western Sahara should not be allowed to be a stumbling block to the organisation's function on the continent. Similarly, politics should not be introduced in the work of United Nations specialised agencies which do not concern themselves with problems of a political nature, he said.

SOMALIA

Defense Minister Samantar Returns From African Tour

EA270346 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 25 May 84

[Excerpt] Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, first vice president of the SDR and defense minister, returned to the country this afternoon from an official visit to seven African countries.

In an airport interview with SONNA [SOMALI NEWS AGENCY] reporters, Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar said his visits to Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique were to deliver written messages from President Mohamed Siad Barre to the respective leaders of those countries.

The first vice president added that he also held meetings with high-ranking officials from these countries to strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation. Mohamed Siad Barre also briefed the leaders on the problems prevailing in the Horn of Africa and made them aware that these problems also endanger the whole region. He said he came to an understanding with the leaders of these countries on all topics raised during the talks.

Farewell Reception Held for 'Former' Minister

EA281736 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 28 May 84

[Excerpt] A farewell reception for former [as heard] Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs Challe Ahmed Shire Mohamud was recently held at the ministry headquarters.

Mogadishu Imposes Internal Travel Restrictions

EA292148 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The Mogadishu regime has imposed travel restrictions on the Somali community. Reports say no one is allowed to move from one village or town to another without express written permission from the so-called party, the National Security Services, or the police.

This measure has been imposed on the country because the general security and administration has collapsed, and out of the regime's fear of the Somali opposition forces. This action is only equalled by the fascist South African colonial administration of the black nationals living in South Africa.

Student 'Uprising' in Mogadishu Causes Concern

EA262241 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] It has been reported that the number of Somali students shot dead by the Muhammad Siad Barre regime has now reached 13.

The regime's repressive organs shot the students in Mogadishu, after they refused to obey so-called legitimate orders. Several other Somali students have been wounded.

It has also been reported that the shooting took place at the beginning of this week after the students refused to obey what the terrorist regime of Mogadishu called national duties, including forcing the students to the battlefront, and forced conscription into the regime's Armed Forces.

Also at the beginning of last week, several hundred students from the Technical Institute of Mogadishu and Benadir High School were arrested and imprisoned at (Lanta Bura) and (Danana) prison camps after they demonstrated against the poor educational system in the country.

The student uprising has now become serious and its spread to the senior levels of all the schools in the country is imminent.

Armed Forces' Looting, Mass Arrests Reported

EA252108 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Reports reaching us from the country's capital, Mogadishu, say that tension is rising, following wanton killings and mass arrests unleashed by the antipeople regime of Mogadishu on the Somali residents and the rampant looting by members of the Armed Forces against the public, especially of civilian shops.

The reports reaching us from Mogadishu confirm that in the past week, at least eight students were shot dead by the regime for failing to obey the directives of the Siad Barre regime, drafting them into the battle zones. The students also objected to what the regime called national duties.

Reports from Mogadishu add that the terrorist regime has begun mass arrests of the general Somalian public, due to its fears of a mass uprising that the regime sensed was being prepared by the internal opposition forces. The persons arrested include elder (Husayn Nur Abdille), known as Balile, who is one of the renowned elders of Somalia, and (Isa Aagane Unmar), and many others.

The reports from the capital, Mogadishu, add that on Wednesday, widespread looting took place by members of the loyalist troops of the terrorist Mogadishu regime. The loyalist troops of the terrorist Mogadishu regime extensively looted civilian shops in the city of Mogadishu. The reports confirm that looting took place because of famine and the major food shortage facing the Somalia.

TANZANIA

Angolan Judicial Delegation Visits for Talks

MB260832 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Henrique Santos Onambwe, secretary for state and judicial bodies of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, has been in Dar es Salaam since the day before yesterday, heading a judicial delegation to Tanzania.

Also the day before yesterday, the Angolan delegation held a meeting with a Tanzanian delegation led by the minister of justice and subsequently with the president of the Tanzanian Supreme Court on the judicial system in that country. The Angolan party and government delegation will be received in Dar es Salaam by Salim Ahmed Salim, the Tanzanian prime minister, foreign minister, and the secretary general of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi.

The delegation led by Secretary Onambwe includes Justice Minister Dr Diogenes Boavida and other judicial offials in our country.

CAMEROON

Somali Envoy Brings Siad Barre Message for Biya

AB291250 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1215 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The secretary general of the presidency, David Abuem a Choye, today held talks with a Somali envoy. The envoy, Somalia's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Ali Amud, was bearer of a special message from Somali President General Siad Barre to his Cameroonian counterpart, His Excellency Paul Biya.

Speaking to Radio Cameroon after the talks, the Somali envoy deplored the occupation of parts of the Horn of Africa by the Ethiopian Army.

CHAD

France's Guy Penne Arrives for Talks

AB291002 Paris AFP in French 0924 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 May (AFP) — Guy Penne, the French president's adviser for African affairs, arrived in Ndjamena on Tuesday morning to meet with Head of State Hissein Habre.

Guy Penne, accompanied by his assistant, Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, is expected to leave Ndjamena late Tuesday afternoon for Yaounde (Cameroon).

Report on Talks

AB291455 Paris AFP in French 1222 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 May (AFP) — France is making efforts to facilitate national reconciliation in Chad and hopes that current attempts to summon a "roundtable conference" on the country will succeed, Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser for African affairs, declared Tuesday morning upon arriving in Ndjamena.

Mr Penne, who met with President Hissein Habre for 2 hours, later told the press that the Chadian head of state is being kept informed about the current "permanent contacts" concerning the Chadian problem. Among these "contacts," President Mitterrand's adviser mentioned those concerning the possibility of holding a meeting in Brazzaville (Congo). "We will do everything to ensure the success of this meeting, which will be held in Brazzaville or elsewhere," he stated.

Mr Penne stated that France and Libya have been "exchanging views" concerning Chad but stressed: "We are not negotiating with Libya."

As for civilian cooperation between Paris and Ndjamena, Mr Penne described it as "satisfactory." Concerning military cooperation, which is based on assistance and the training of the Chadian National Armed Forces, Mr Penne said it is "favorable" to peace in Chad.

Guy Penne, who arrived in Ndjamena accompanied by his assistant, Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, was to be President Habre's luncheon guest. He is expected to leave Ndjamena late this afternoon for Yaounde (Cameroon).

France Persists in Delaying Reconciliation Talks

AB291100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chadian conflict [words indistinct] with the presence of Christian Nucci, French minister delegate for cooperation. We have already examined this point in regard to the arrival in the Ivorian capital of Guy Penne, the French adviser for African affairs, who is expected in Ndjamena next week. The Chadian conflict was also examined in southern Africa during Nigerian Foreign Minister Gambari's visit to the region.

As one can see, no day goes by without the Chadian crisis being examined here and there in Africa, which is clear evidence that Africans earnestly wish for a settlement of the Chadian crisis in the interest of the martyred people of Chad, as well as of all African states, and above all, of Chad's neighbors.

Now, are the French imperialists who have been sending envoys everywhere, to African capitals, really willing to let Africans help their Chadian brothers achieve reconciliation under the auspices of the OAU? This is the crux of the matter, because one wonders why the French Government persists in delaying the peaceful settlement of the Chadian conflict.

The military situion has been deadlocked for almost 5 months now after the abortive OAU-sponsored roundtable talks on Chad, and the no-war, no-peace situation continues indefinitely.

In the meantime, national reconciliation is being discussed in different lights, according to the party concerned. As a matter of fact, while the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] repeatedly pledges its constant willingness to negotiate under the auspices of the African organization for an end to the Chadian tragedy, national reconciliation in the sense of French imperialism and its lackeys means the consolidation of the neocolonial administration, the winning over by all means of the GUNT forces, as can be seen in the alleged signing of the (?useless) so-called peace agreement with imaginary commando units.

For the Chadian patriots, there is no begging for national reconciliation. No one can be taken in by the evil designs of the Ndjamena group, who will come to the negotiating table when their masters understand that they can never defeat the GUNT forces, who are determined, more now than ever before, not only to preserve the achievements of the liberation struggle, but also to do everything possible to complete the current liberation process.

Nations Promote Reconciliation Conference Meetings

AB281100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 27 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] On the diplomatic front, it has been learned that consultations have started with an aim of reconvening a roundtable conference on national reconciliation in Chad.

As a matter of fact, Ibrahim Gambari, Nigerian foreign minister, who is on a visit to Maputo, Mozambique, stated that his country has initiated a move toward a peaceful settlement of the Chadian conflict, so this problem will no longer block the upcoming summit of the OAU. According to the Nigerian external relations minister, the Chadian parties concerned have agreed on the principle of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad in order to allow Chadians to take care of Chad's future. For Mr Gambari, there are chances for a peaceful settlement of the Chadian problem. It must be recalled that the Nigerian minister recently visited Tripoli, where he conveyed President Buhari's message to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Still concerning the Chadian problem, a Congolese envoy recently arrived in Abidjan, where the arrival of Guy Penne has been reported. Talking to the press, the special adviser to the French president on African affairs said Chadians must learn how to realize a dialogue in a way other than with machineguns in the hands.

This statement by Francois Mitterrand's close aide can only be intended for the FAN militarists and their French and Zairian masters, who continue to dream of a military solution to the Chadian crisis. In the Ivorian capital, President Houphouet-Boigny said at his meeting with the Congolese and French envoys that he was attentive to all moves aimed at national reconciliation in Chad.

Also, Egyptian President Mubarak and Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, have called for a peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict. Similary, Comrade Kamougue, vice president of the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT], said during his visit to Cotonou that the GUNT was willing to hold negotiations. However, he rejected any solution imposed by a foreign party.

Chadian Source Cited on GUNT Battle Report 'Lies'

AB291507 Paris AFP in French 1305 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 May (AFP) — The news published on Monday by the GUNT office in Brussels, stating that 13 Chadian government soldiers were killed on the night of 24-25 May in southern Chad by two commandos of of Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT, was denied by a Chadian military source during an interview with AFP on Tuesday.

These reports are "pure and simple lies aimed at demoralizing public opinion," the source, who wanted to remain anonymous, added.

The same source affirmed that there is "total" calm in the Tandjile and Mayo-Kebbi Districts — where according to the GUNT the attacks took place — and that there is "normal" circulation of goods and persons.

The GUNT representative in Brussels, Issaka Ramat Alhamdou, stated on Monday that these attacks were led by Lieutenant Colonel Kotiga and Captain Djimtoloum against the residences of the prefects of Lai (Tandjile) and Bongor (Mayo-Kebbi). According to the same military source, Lt Col Kotiga is in the Moyen-Chari Region, where he is in permanent contact with the regular forces of the country, while Captain Djimtoloum resides in Brazzaville (Congo).

This source however revealed that four Chadian civilians were killed between Moundou and Doba in southern Chad during an ambush by rebels who recently attacked and burned a transport vehicle.

CEAO To Consider Investment Complaints

AB271051 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, May 27 (AFP) — West African Economic Community (CEAO) Secretary-General Moussa N'gom faces severe criticism and perhaps the non-renewal of his appointment, following complaints about the investment of the six-member community's funds.

The question is to be discussed at a three-day meeting here beginning tomorrow. It will group economy and finance ministers of the CEAO, which groups Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta, who will want to know what has happened to 1.5 million dollars in investments, reliable sources said.

The cash was placed by the CEAO's financial arm, the FOSIDEC [Solidarity Fund for Economic Development], with a number of institutions, which were criticised by CEAO heads of state at a summit in Niamey last year for not having the necessary financial weight to handle the money.

Participants at the summit demanded that Mr N'gom arrange the return of the investment, which the secretary-general said he had made, because the interest rate promised was higher than could be found elsewhere.

Mr N'gom added that if the money was not repaid by March 30, legal action would be started. Informed sources said that at the beginning of this month, the CEAO was still waiting for its cash. The investments were placed with institutions through the intermediary of Mohamed Diawara, who heads the Club of Dakar, an economic institute based in Paris, according to the participants at the Niamey summit.

CEAO sources said that the criticism of Mr N'gom's investment policy, and the delay in recovering the funds, could lead to the non-renewal of certain contracts, including that of the secretary-general himself. The sources noted that the Council of Ministers has the authority to take such a step.

Other items expected to be discussed during the meeting here are ongoing programmes for technical training and bringing water to rural areas by sinking 2,634 wells in CEAO member states.

GHANA

Volta Regional NDC Secretariat Dissolved

AB290836 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The Volta Regional Secretariat of the National Defense Committee [NDC] has been dissolved with immediate effect. Announcing this at Ho, the head of the complaints and investigations department of the NDC, Dr Ansah Asamoah, said the move has become necessary because of some allegations leveled against the members of the regional secretariat. It is also to enable the secretariat to be reorganized so as to make it more effective. Dr Ansah Asamoah said if the allegations are proved all those involved will be made to face the public tribunal.

Meanwhile a 10-member interim board has been appointed to manage the secretariat for a month until a permanent secretariat is appointed. It is headed by Frank Adoba, acting Ho District coordinator.

GUINEA

President Conte Receives Saudi Envoy

AB260700 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] President Colonel Lansana Conte received at 1100 today, Friday, 25 May 1984, His Excellency (Hasan Rassah), minister delegate in the Saudi Foreign Ministry, who is special envoy from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. After delivering His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's personal message of congratulations and support to the president, (Hasan Rassah) expressed his satisfaction with the efforts of redress undertaken by the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] since the historic date of 3 April 1984. He also reassured the people and government of the Second Republic of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's readiness to contribute toward the continuity, consolidation, and expansion of the bonds of cooperation between the two countries.

The king's special envoy announced Saudi experts would arrive in Conakry very soon to undertake a detailed study of this bilateral cooperation. Replying to this mark of kindness and solidarity shown to our people by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the president, Col Lansana Conte, began by thanking King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for the special consideration he had always took in favor of Guinean pilgrims. He later expressed the gratitude of our people and ther government for the desire and the readiness of the Saudi authorities to contribute toward the recovery of our national economy, which has been destroyed by the irresponsibility of the former regime.

Present at this audience were Captain Facine Toure, member of the CMRN and minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant Abdoulrahmane Diallo, member of the CMRN, ambassador and chief of state protocol; and [name indistinct], the director of the press bureau of the Presidency of the Republic.

Communique Praises Saudi Aid

AB291745 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1615 GMT 29 May 84

[Foreign Ministry Communique]

[Text] Following the recent tour of Guinea by a large delegation from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the minister of foreign affairs has the pleasure of informing the Guinean people that the framework of bilateral cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Guinea, His Majesty Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, has granted $20 million to the people of Guinea.

On this happy occasion, the Military Committee for National Redress and the government of the Republic of Guinea, on behalf of the people of Guinea, highly appreciates the constant aid the Guinean nation frequently receives from the Saudi king, government, and friendly people. On behalf of God the Merciful, we thank them for this generous gift.

Conte Receives Guinea-Bissau Delegation

AB251940 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpts] Colonel Lansana Conte, president of the republic, today received a high-powered Guinea-Bissau delegation led by Colonel Paulo Correia, first deputy chairman of the State Council, member of the Political Bureau of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, and minister of rural development.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr Correia said that he was bearer of a message of support, friendship, and solidarity from President Joao Bernardo Vieira to his Guinea counterpart, Col Lansana Conte. After expressing his country's positions on the various national, African, and international problems, Mr Correia pledged to the president of the republic, the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and to the government of the Second Republic the desire and the willingness of the people and Government of the Guinea-Bissau sister republic to promote greater and diversified cooperation on all aspects of our two brotherly peoples' economic, social, and cultural activities.

In reply to the address, President Conte made perfect synthesis of the fundamental preoccupations of the CMRN and of the government of the Second Republic. He said the preoccuption fell within the framework of national redress and of an open-door policy toward all states in regard to international cooperation. Then the president of the republic stressed the need for joint actions by the two governments. Thanks to such actions, our two peoples will overcome all kinds of difficulties now plaguing developing countries.

President Conte Receives Somali Envoy

AB260708 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Colonel Lansana Conte, head of state, today received His Excellency Ahmed Mohamed Farrah, the Somali minister of mineral and water development, who brought a message of friendship and solidarity from President Mohamed Siad Barre to his Guinean counterpart, Col Lansana Conte.

Stressing the concerns and major preoccupations of the Somalian people and government on the existence and persistence of conflicts in Africa, and most particularly on the situation prevailing in the Horn of Africa, Ahmed Mohamed Farrah advocated a peaceful solution, through negotiations, of 24 differences — sometimes deadly — that have been tearing and paralyzing our continent, thus preventing it from achieving its economic, social, and cultural aspirations. He then spoke of his government's readiness to work efficiently toward loyal cooperation with the Military Committee for National Redress, and the government of the Second Republic, which is in power at this difficult period of national redress.

Replying to this address, the president, Col Lansana Conte, thanked President Siad Barre for this mark of solidarity and sympathy for the glorious people of Guinea. The head of state took this opportunity to state the guidelines of the foreign policy of the Second Republic, concluding that the aspirations of our people to liberty, peace, and democracy after 26 years of merciless autocracy and dictatorship engages the CMRN to work to find peaceful solutions to all the problems facing our continent.

The meeting took place in the presence of Captain Facine Toure, a member of the CMRN and minister of foreign affairs; Captain Abdou Camara, minister of internal trade; Captain Kabini Kaba, minister of banking and insurance; and Captain Fode Momo Camara, minister of international cooperation.

Foreign Minister Toure Declines To Host OAU Summit

AB261347 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Today, 25 May 1984, the entire African Continent is celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the OAU. This day of reflection gave our foreign affairs minister, Captain Facine Toure, the opportunity to reaffirm the Guinean people's attachment to the OAU Charter.

[Begin Toure recording] The OAU is today celebrating the 21st anniversary of its founding: 21 years is indeed a mature age. On this solemn occasion, the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and the government of the Second Republic, on behalf of the Guinean people sincerely congratulate all African peoples for the great work that was done on 25 May 1963, and the relentless struggle that has been carried out since then for its consolidation. In fact, the organization founded by our dear continent is a unique example of its kind in the world, although other continents unsuccessfully tried to achieve the same goal. The African peoples must be proud of the OAU which, since it was founded, has been a reference point for them, and enabled them to feel more than ever interdependent in diversity.

The outcome is certainly not as spectacular as expected, but we must acknowledge that the OAU, as even its enemies do, has succeeded in gathering the African states in one block for the defense of their common interest. The OAU has also decisively contributed to the liberation struggle by the peoples of southern Africa for their independence and their international sovereignty.

The Guinean Government is also pleased at the efforts made by the OAU to keep peace and understanding among member states, and at the success recorded in the settlement of a number of conflicts. Certainly, some hotspots such as the Western Sahara, Chad, and Ogaden still remain, but the traditional wisdom and our peoples' historical sense of responsibility will enable them to transcend these minor cyclical contradictions, to devote themselves to the major contradiction, that is inequity in the international economic relations, the main cause of the underdevelopment of our states, and the total liberation of the rest of the continent from foreign rule and apartheid.

The CMRN and the government of the republic take this opportunity to submit to the member states of the OAU for consideration their decision that the sessions of the 20th summit of our continental organization no longer be held in Conakry but elsewhere. In fact, we inherited a catastrophic economic situation and do not have adequate hosting facilities, which is why we regret we cannot host the 20th summit of the heads of state and governments in 1984. We therefore appeal to the fraternal understanding of each member state of the OAU to accept our offer to decline their unanimous choice, for which we cordially thank them, and at which our people express satisfaction. This choice can be respected in the years ahead when conditions to host such a meeting will have improved.

On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the OAU, the Government of the Republic of Guinea once again reaffirms its firm and resolute attachment to the charter and principles of the continental organization and more than ever pledges to work relentlessly toward its consolidation and its adaptation to the present realities in order to better meet (?its requirements and to do even better).

The CMRN and the government of the Second Republic are convinced that all African governments agree with this move, because the OAU (?belongs) to all of us. [end recording]

Long live the OAU!

Long live African solidarity!

Long live international cooperation!

IVORY COAST

Foreign Minister Ake Returns From Ghana

AB251332 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs, arrived from Accra last night, where he took part in the proceedings of the sixth session of the Ivory Coast-Ghana Joint Commission on Cooperation.

LIBERIA

Doe Welcomes Gambian President Jawara to Monrovia

AB252100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The president of the Gambia, Sir Dawda Jawara, has arrived in Monrovia at the start of a 2-day working visit to Liberia. President Jawara, who is being accompanied by his wife, was met on arrival this morning at the Roberts International Airport by Head of State Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe, the first lady, Mrs Nancy B. Doe, and top-ranking members of the People's Redemption Council. Also on hand to receive the Gambian leader were cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps. After military honors at the airport, Dr Doe and his guest drove to the Executive Mansion where they were received by jubilant crowds which had converged on the mansion's ground this morning.

Doe Speaks at Luncheon

AB252200 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, today outlined the cordial relations that have existed between Liberia and the Gambia over the years.

Speaking at a luncheon he attended in honor of the visiting Gambia leader, Sir Dawda Jawara, Dr Doe recalled that Gambia was one of the first countries to enthusiastically accept the People's Redemption Council Government and the Liberian revolution of 1980.

Dr Doe said he was happy that President Jawara was in Liberia on a working visit, which will afford him the opportunity to exchange views on bilateral issues and discuss African and global problems.

Dr Doe also said he was confident that with President Jawara's experience with international and African affairs, their discussions would prove rewarding and fruitful. The Liberian leader noted that the two countries share common ideals as exemplified by their membership in the OAU, ECOWAS, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations.

Dr Doe noted with satisfaction that under President Jawara's leadership, the Gambia has always identified with the African struggle. The CIC also spoke of the human rights records which the Gambia has achieved as was evidenced by Gambia's foremost role in the adoption of the OAU charter on human rights. The Liberian leader further emphasized that President Jawara's wisdom will go a long way in resolving inter-African disputes, particularly those in the Western Sahara, Chad and the Horn of Africa.

Responding, President Jawara said despite the deteriorating international relations characterized by tension at both economic and political levels, Liberia and Gambia still pursue coherent inter-African relations based on the respect for the direct observance of human rights. President Jawara referred to Liberia as a symbol of Liberty and freedom, and praised the courageous policies of the Liberian leader since he assumed office.

Departs 27 May

AB271257 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] The Gambian president, Sir Dawda Jawara, left the country this morning for home [as heard] after the 3-day official visit to Liberia at the invitation of the Liberian head of state Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe.

MALI

Visiting Niger Leader Comments on Undelivered Aid

AB271415 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Bamako, May 27 (AFP) — Only 20 percent of the 700,000 tons of foreign aid promised to the drought-stricken Sahel countries of West Africa has been delivered, Niger President Seyni Kountche has said.

President Kountche, on a 24-hour visit to the capital of neighboring Mali, was speaking on Saturday, after a tour of the Sahel Institute, which coordinates and promotes scientific and technical research and training in the struggle against drought. The institute is an agency of the nine-member Permanent Interstate committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), of which President Kountche is the current chairman.

At a press conference, President Kountche stressed the extent of drought in Africa, and need for increased aid to affected countries.

NIGER

President Kountche Returns From Dakar

AB291500 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, President Seyni Kountche, returned to Niamey last night from Dakar. The head of state made a series of friendly working visits to Mali, Cape Verde, and Senegal. President Kountche was welcomed on arrival by Prime Minister Hamid Algabit, and Lieutenant Colonel (Abu Sheti), chief of staff of the National Armed Forces. Then he was later greeted by the cabinet members, as well as many other civilian and military dignitaries. In a statement to the press in the VIP lounge, the head of state said he comes back from this trip with a feeling of comfort and hope. [passage indistinct]

NIGERIA

Former Imo Governor To Appear Before Tribunal

AB291145 Lagos NAN in English 1125 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 29 (NAN) — The former governor of Imo, Chief Sam Mbakwe, is expected to appear before the Enugu Zone of the Special Military Tribunal on June 4, the prosecution counsel at the exchange control antisabotage tribunal, Mr Michael Ayoade, said in Lagos yesterday.

Mr Ayoade, who sought an agreeable date for the trial, told the court that the former governor and his counsel should have time to travel to Enugu and return to Lagos.

The counsel to Chief Mbakwe, Prof Babatunde Kasunmu (SAN), agreed with the application of the prosecution and called for an accelerated hearing of the case.

Court Dismisses Challenge to Detention Decree

AB252228 Lagos NAN in English 1720 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Kaduna, May 25 (NAN) — A Kaduna High Court judge, Mr Justice Kola Aroyewuni, yesterday dismissed an application by Alhaji Sidi Mohammed and Alhaji Ya'u Mohammed, challenging the validity of their detention under the state security detention of persons decree.

The decree empowers the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, to order the detention of anyone who indulges in "acts prejudicial to public order."

In his ruling, Mr Justice Aroyewuni rejected a submission by the counsel, Mr Christopher Enamegbai, that failure to specify the particular offence or "acts" in the detention order rendered it unlawful. He held that the chief of staff had "complete discretion" on the issue and that it was not within the competence of the court to compel him to outline the "acts."

The judge said that the "onus of proof" was on the applicants to show that their detention was illegal.

Traditional Rulers Against Land Use Decree

AB252236 Lagos NAN in English 1614 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Ile-Ife (Oyo) May 25 (NAN) — The conference of traditional rulers from Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, and Oyo has called on the Federal Military Government to abrogate the land use decree and revert to the position prior to its promulgation.

In a communique issued in Ibadan yesterday after a one-day conference at the University of Ife on Wednesday, the traditional rulers welcomed the declaration of the War Against Indiscipline (WAI), and pledged to lead their people in injecting discipline into all spheres of life. They also pledged to re-inculcate in their people the traditional values and norms which sustained societies in the past.

The traditional rulers expressed happiness that the government was making agriculture a priority, and pledged that they would continue to persuade their people to go back to the farm. The communique also said that the discipline of traditional rulers should primarily be the responsibility of the traditional Council of Obas before being referred to the state government.

Plane Flown From Nigeria Detained in Abidjan

AB251014 Lagos NAN in English 0948 GMT 25 May 84

[By Samuel Ajibola]

[Text] Abidjan, May 24 (NAN) — An aircraft which landed at the Abidjan international airport last Saturday without permission, is being detained by Ivorian authorities, the West Africa correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reported.

The pilot of the aircraft, Capt Mike Howard, and his first officer Ms Beatrice Spalding, both Britons, are being questioned by

Ivorian security officials. Their passports and Capt Howard's flying licence have also been impounded.

The NAN correspondent learned that the aircraft was on its way to Britain, had made an unauthorised landing in the Ivorian capital to refuel. The correspondent, who visited the airport today, saw the aircraft being towed away from the tarmac to make way for incoming and outgoing aircraft.

Bold inscriptions on both sides of the aircraft read: "Sparkling Brewery Lager Beer," and a businessman familiar with the West African brewing industry said that it belonged to a British Company with a subsidiary in Nigeria.

Officials of the Nigeria Airways, the Nigerian Embassy, and the British Embassy as well as Ivorian security agents, were seen on the tarmac holding discussions as the aircraft was being towed away.

Sources close to the four establishments said, "our information is that this aircraft which landed in Abidjan without authorisation took off last Saturday from Lagos, in a similar manner." One official said that "the aircraft left Lagos without any authorisation, landed in Abidjan without any authorisation but one thing is clear — it cannot and will not leave here without due permission and that is why it is being detained."

In Lagos, the commandant of Murtala Muhammed Airport, Wing Cdr Tijani, confirmed the disappearance on Saturday of a plane with registration No G-LORI, belonging to Sparkling Breweries Ltd. He said he was yet to get the details about the plane's disappearance from the officials on duty at the time of the incident.

Buhari Receives Africa Day Message From USSR

AB251313 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers have sent a message of congratulation to the Nigerian head of state, Major General Muhamadu Buhari, on the occasion of the Africa Liberation Day.

In the statement, the two organs of the Soviet Government described the liberation day as noteworthy for Africa and all those who supported it in its struggle against imperialism, racism, and apartheid. The statement noted that the tensions in Chad and the Horn of Africa were increasing and that the enemies of Africa had given encouragement to the apartheid regime in South Africa.

It expressed the Soviet Union's complete solidarity with the frontline states in their struggle against racism and apartheid in South Africa. It stated that the Soviet Union supported the idea that Africa's natural ressources should be used in the development of the continent and not for the enrichment of the imperialist monopolies.

The Africa Liberation Day is celebrated every May 25 in commemoration of the founding of the OAU.

Buhari Receives Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister

AB252155 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government [FMG] is to give adequate attention to the outcome of the agreements reached at the recently concluded meeting of the Nigeria-Bulgaria Joint Commission. Exchanging views with the deputy prime minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, G. Stoichkov, today at Dodan Barracks, the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, commended Bulgarian firms for demonstrating their faith in Nigeria by staying with her during hard times. Gen Buhari said that Nigeria was trying to make sure that it will manage her resources to reduce the impact of the recession on her economy. He added that with good management and discipline, developing countries could use their resources to generate economic growth despite the world recession.

The Bulgarian deputy prime minister had earlier delivered a personal message from his president to Gen Buhari. Mr Stoichkov said that Bulgaria would go into joint ventures with Nigeria in the fields of agriculture, water supply, and construction. He said his country has recorded growth in its economy during the recession and said that Bulgaria was willing to cooperate with the FMG to the mutual benefit of the two countries. The deputy prime minister was accompanied to Dodan Barracks by the ambassador of Bulgaria in Nigeria, Dimitur Vulev.

Head of State Buhari Receives Indian Delegation

AB292030 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, says that self-sufficiency in food is the first step toward building a self-reliant nation. Welcoming an Indian delegation at Dodan Barracks today, the head of state said that India had within a short period, made significant progress in agriculture by producing enough food for her teeming population. Gen Buhari said that there were potentials for cooperation between Nigeria and India, especially in the field of agriculture and small-scale industries. He gave the assurance that the federal government will look into the possibility of establishing joint ventures between the two countries in relevant areas.

Earlier, the leader of the delegation and a special envoy of the Indian prime minister, Ambassador (Romeshi Bahatari) had delivered a special message from Mrs Gandhi to Gen Buhari. Mrs Gandhi extended her government's solidarity with the military government, adding that India appreciated the government's efforts to revamp the Nigerian economy.

The prime minister said that India as a nation and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, was taking keen interest in development in Nigeria. She said that what happened in Nigeria will not only be significant to Africa, but to all developing countries. Ambassador (Bahatari) said India was willing to share her experiences in agriculture and small-scale industries with Nigeria for the mutual benefit of the two nations.

British Defense Official Visits Lagos

AB292124 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 29 (AFP) — Visiting British Minister of State for Defence Procurement John Lee met here today with Nigerian Defence Minister Domkat Bali and other defence officials of the Nigerian military regime. They exchanged views on how Britain could help the development of Nigeria's Armed Forces with technical, training and equipment assistance.

The two men also discussed Nigerian-British relations in general, as well as African and international affairs, on which a number of proposals were considered, official sources said.

Mr. Lee said his visit would give him first-hand knowledge of the Nigerian Government's views on a wide range of subjects.

His four-day visit, which began yesterday, will tomorrow take him to the Military Command and Staff College at Jaji near Kaduna in the north, where he will review the work of British officers and men involved in training. Last week Major General Bali told the British High Commissioner here, of Nigerian opposition to the upcoming visit to Britain of South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

The visits to some European capitals and the England rugby team's tour of South Africa were part of a coordinated policy to give comfort to the apartheid regime, he said.

SENEGAL

SWAPO's Nujoma Arrives in Dakar 24 May

Makes Statement

AB242210 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Sam Nujoma, SWAPO chairman, arrived in Dakar this afternoon and was met on arrival by the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, Moustapha Niasse. Here is the statement he made a few minutes ago to Mohammed Faye:

[Begin Nujoma recording, in English followed by translation into French] The SWAPO of Namibia, which I have the honor to lead, extends brotherly greetings to the brotherly Senegalese people and to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf in particular. We bring you the greetings of the fighters, the leaders, the men and women of the Namibian Liberation Army, the SWAPO soldiers, and the popular masses of Namibia, who are fighting to free their fatherland from neocolonialism and imperialism.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese party, government, and people for their constant diplomatic, political, and material help to the cause of our country's liberation struggle. As you know, we have a representative in Dakar, Major Amkongo. It is a privilege to have our movement taken care of here in Dakar, and to have its headquarters here as well, all contributing greatly to our national liberation struggle. [end recording]

Niasse Hosts Luncheon

AB261457 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs, today hosted a luncheon in honor of SWAPO President Sam Nujoma at Novotel, which was attended by several cabinet members and African ambassadors to Senegal. Here are some excerpts from the two speeches delivered at the luncheon. First let's listen to Moustapha Niasse.

[Begin recording] [Niasse] Today, on your visit to Senegal, we receive an illustrious son of Africa whose virtues are reflected by the SWAPO struggle — widely known throughout the world — against injustice and oppression and for international sovereignty and the inalienable rights of the Namibian people.

Senegalese are present on all the battlefields. They are defending the rights of the peoples to self-determination, the respect of their sovereignty, the principle of the protection and preservation of human rights, and the principle of a happy and fruitful cooperation among the nations. Senegal is welcoming you today, as well as the prestigious delegation accompanying you. Senegal is also greeting you as the distinguished leader of a national liberation movement that has enjoyed the sincere support and the fraternal solidarity of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, his government, and all the Senegalese people. The positive manifestations of this solidarity to all of Africa and the world has placed on our country an enormous responsibility in its search for a just and lasting solution to the problems in southern Africa, particularly in Namibian.

Your Excellency, the dean of the diplomatic corps, ministers, ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen, while reiterating to SWAPO the solemn commitment by President Abdou Diouf and all Senegalese people to continue supporting this historic struggle, which expresses our unreserved attachment to the rights, freedom, and peace of the brotherly peoples of Namibia, I invite all of you to join me in a toast to the health of President Sam Nujoma, to the independence of Namibia, to the prosperity of the brotherly peoples of Namibia, to African and world solidarity, to world peace and international cooperation.

[Nujoma, in English fading into French translation] Your Honor, the struggle for Namibian liberation has reached a very critical stage, a stage at which the Pretoria minority white regime is afraid to talk to SWAPO. The intensification of the armed struggle has brought insecurity to the economies of the whites in Namibia, and has forced most of them to flee to South Africa, Western Europe, and the United States. SWAPO feels that only the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 can bring a just and peaceful solution to allow the organization of free and democratic elections under UN supervision. [Words indistinct] nonapplication of Resolution 435, the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO have no other alternative than to intensify the armed liberation struggle which is the only sure and effective means of attaining freedom.

Once again I would like to express my sincere gratitude to President Abdou Diouf, the Socialist Party of Senegal, and the government and brotherly people of Senegal for the very warm reception and the traditional African hospitality granted my delegation from the moment we arrived in Dakar. [end recording]

Predeparture Press Conference

AB261458 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Sam Nujoma leaves Dakar this morning at the end of a 2-day official visit. At a press conference he gave yesterday, the SWAPO chairman said his organization is still ready to negotiate with South Africa on Namibia's independence on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. Sam Nujoma reaffirmed that SWAPO is ready to sign a cease-fire with South Africa for the implementation of this resolution, but that it is also ready to continue with the liberation struggle for Namibia's independence, which it deems inevitable.

Moreover, the SWAPO chairman stated that no date was fixed for another conference on Namibia's independence. He considered that the first one held in Lusaka 2 weeks ago was sabotaged by South Africa and its puppets of the Multiparty Conference [MPC], which brought together the internal parties in Namibia. He said the conference failed, notably because of the link South Africa wanted to establish between Namibia's independence and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, a link rejected by SWAPO. Besides, Sam Nujoma approved the suspension of French participation in the Western Contact Group on Namibia, for he felt that this group was trying to find a solution favorable to South Africa, and unfavorable to SWAPO.

The SWAPO chairman also expressed his appreciation for Senegal's diplomatic and material support. It must be mentioned that Senegal has representation in this organization, organized an international conference of jurists on Namibia in 1976, and for the past 2 years presided over the Paris and Geneva conferences on Namibia's independence and sanctions against South Africa. He indicated that President Abdou Diouf, the head of state, pledged his diplomatic and material support for SWAPO in the Namibian independence struggle.

Student Strike at Dakar University Continues

AB241048 Paris AFP in French 0727 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Dakar, 25 May (AFP) — After putting an end last week to their strike action which started in mid-March, students at the University of Dakar have gone on strike again to demand the organization of two examination sessions instead of the single session planned, because of their boycott of classes during the last 2 months, a reliable source announced on Thursday.

The students, who resumed their action last Monday, have since renewed the strike call, which is renewable every 48 hours. They also demand guarantees for the implementation of the concessions which the government granted on 14 May and which led them to put an end to their action.

The concessions include: lowering of elimination marks, reduction in the registration fees for foreign students, increase in student participation in the higher teachers' training school, and in the budget allocated to the various faculties, and construction of new buildings for accommodation.

The renewed strike affects most of the 10,000 students of the University of Dakar where only the department of medicine has been functioning normally, it was specified by an informed source.

It must be recalled that the Senegalese Government had earlier threatened to close the university if classes did not resume by 15 May. It is known whether the threat will be carried out if the new strike action should go on indefinitely.

TOGO

Eyadema Returns Home From Romanian Visit

AB271032 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 26 May 84

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, returned to Lome early yesterday afternoon at the end of an official visit to Romania.

Lome Reports Arrival of Soviet Dance Troupe

AB292229 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT
29 May 84

[Excerpt] A Soviet troupe comprising 100 dancers and actors arrived in Lome early this afternoon. This visit falls within the framework of cultural exchanges between the Republic of Togo and the Soviet Union. The program of this Soviet troupe includes three shows; two in Lome and one in Kpalime.

ANGOLA

Association Says Portugal Obstructs Relations

MB291255 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The 25 April Association of Solidarity and Friendship between Angola and Portugal recently criticized the Portuguese Government for objectively and systematically obstructing its relations with Angola.

In a message addressed to Mario Soares, the Portuguese prime minister, the 25 April Association repudiated the hostility demonstrated by Soares and his government, with regard to the establishment of a sound and friendly relationship with our country, as well as the acts of subversion against Angola in Portugal, with the protectionism of Lisbon authorities.

This situation, characterized by conspiratorial activities against Angola, is tendentiously protected by the government of Mario Soares, and that has constituted an obstacle to the normal development of relations between Portugal and Angola. The message also pointed out that the announced visit by the South African prime minister to Portugal was more undeniable evidence of the policy of confrontation followed by the Lisbon Government against the will of African and Portuguese peoples.

Accordingly, the 25 April Association expressed its vehement rejection and indignation for the presence in Portugal of the head of government of racist South Africa, and expressed solidarity with the announced demonstrations of repudiation to be carried out by the Portuguese people in the face of this yet another attempt against the spirit of 25 April.

UNITA Statement Says Government Offensive Failed

NC291611 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 29 (AFP) — An offensive launched by the Angolan Government against areas held by the insurgent forces of UNITA in eastern Angola on April 7 has failed, according to a UNITA statement received here today.

The government offensive, mustering 15,000 Angolan soldiers backed by 5,000 Cubans, and planes, helicopters, and heavy artillery, was reportedly launched on a 380-km front along the Benguela railway between Munhango to the west, and Teixera de Souza to the east.

But after 45 days fighting, the offensive resulted in an advance of just about 20 kms into the UNITA held zones, the communique said.

Losses on the government side were heavy, it added. Including what it called "diversionary operations" by UNITA forces from the rear, the toll was 184 Angolan government soldiers and 26 Cubans [as received].

UNITA losses were six dead, 29 wounded, and 30 missing, the statement said.

During the same period, the insurgents shot down an Antonov-12 plane and an MI-8 helicopter, destroyed two bridges and 26 vehicles, including four tanks, and seized a large quantity of arms.

The most spectacular of their operations, the UNITA statement said, was an attack on two barracks at Huambo on the night of May 25-26, one of which was carried out "with the complicity of FAPLA (Government Army) officers".

It also reported an attack on May 22 on a military train between the villages of Lucolo and Luena in Moxico province, in which two locomotives, seven wagons of military equipment, and four tanker wagons were destroyed.

BOTSWANA

Nigeria's Gambari Arrives for 3-Day Visit

MB291350 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The Nigerian minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, arrived in Gaborone a few minutes ago for a 3-day visit to Botswana. He is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on the president tomorrow morning. On arrival, Dr Gambari said his visit is part of a demonstration of Nigeria's commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Border Posts Planned on Zimbabwe Lines

MB300727 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Mrs Kebatshabile Disele, has told the House of Chiefs that the ministry intends to build border posts along the border with Zimbabwe between Kazungula and Pontarift. She was responding to a question from (Kweseremuka Ramukate Osenegalenge), who had asked the minister what she intended doing to curb illegal crossing by people who cross into Zimbabwe to buy goods from that country. Mrs Disele said she was aware of the plight of the border communities and that it was for these reasons that the border posts would be established when financial and manpower constraints permit.

She said that illegal crossing along borders is a global problem which has been, and will always be, there since nothing has been totally successful in ending it. She said some countries have attempted to solve the problem by establishing some sophisticated border patrol units but this has not been totally successful.

She said Botswana has a wide range of economic constraints and can therefore not afford even a modest border patrol unit. The minister said despite the contraints, border patrols are mounted from time to time and offenders under the emigration act are normally prosecuted when apprehended.

MOZAMBIQUE

Bandits Killed in Manhica, Sofala, Chimoio

MB270838 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 27 May 84

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] Our forces are continuing their search, surround, and destroy operations against the bandits in an action jointly carried out with the population organized by the local forces, people's militia, and vigilant groups.

In the Manhica district of Maputo Province, a bandit was captured while conducting a reconnaissance mission in the (Dica) area.

In Sofala, five bandits were killed during a fight that took place in the (Doza) sawmill region.

On 15 May in Inhambane Province, our forces attacked and captured two bandit camps. Two bodies were abandoned by the bandits on the battleground.

In the Chimoio District of Manica Province, our forces killed nine bandits and captured one, along with an assortment of war materiel during clashes that have taken place over the past few days.

Reports from Tete Province say that two armed bandits were killed in the (Chibuto) Region. A total of 33 magazines, some AKM weapons, and 4 boxes of ammunition were captured. On 21 May three bandits surrendered to our forces in Tete Province.

Political, Diplomatic Support for ANC To Continue

AB251200 Lagos NAN in English 1124 GMT 25 May 84

[By Ike Mbonu]

[Text] Maputo, May 25 (NAN) — Mozambique will continue to provide political and diplomatic support to the ANC in its struggle against the racist regime in South Africa, the Mozambican foreign minister, Maj Gen Joaquim Chissano, said in Maputo yesterday.

Maj Gen Chissano told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that Mozambique would also provide the ANC with any material support not military in nature. He said that his country would continue to cater for South African refugees.

The minister said that with the balance of power and other strategic realities in southern Africa, Mozambique could not provide military support to the liberation movement.

Maj Gen Chissano said that the nonaggression pact signed recently between Mozambique and the racist regime was "a victory for entire Africa, because the fact that the apartheid regime signed an undertaking that it will cease its acts of aggression against a weaker state is quite significant." He said that apart from its political and economic implications, the pact had started to yield results because South Africa had ceased to give support, at least in the open, to bandits harassing Mozambicans.

He said that Mozambique would continue to support liberation efforts and recalled that it even sent troops to Zimbabwe to fight alongside the nationalists.

NAMIBIA

Council for Namibia Adopts Declaration

AB251145 Dakar PANA in English 1118 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Bangkok, 25 May (PANA) — The extraordinary and plenary sessions of the Council for Namibia have closed in Bangkok, Thailand, after adopting the Bangkok declaration and programme of action on Namibia, in which the council condemns the persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa to establish a linkage between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

In a 34-page declaration, the Council for Namibia, which opened its meeting at the UN headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on Monday 21 May, called upon those who draw this linkage to immediately abandon this policy which, the council said, is "unacceptable and repugnant" to the international community.

The council deeply deployed the continued assistance rendered to the South African regime by the major Western countries and by Israel in the political, economic, military and other fields and called for an immediate end to such assistance.

It also denounced all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes through which South Africa has attempted or may attempt to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia and urges all states to refrain from according any recognition to, or undertaking any kind of co-operation with, any entity installed in Nambia in disregard of United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolution 385 (1976), 432 (1978), and 439 (1980).

On the latest attempts being made by South Africa to circumvent the United Nations plan by promoting an internal settlement through the so-called Multiparty Conference, the council said such attempts by the racist regime, following on the heels of the decision to establish a so-called state council with the object of drawing up a "constitution," once again make it clear that Pretoria has no intention of complying with the letter and spirit of the United Nations plan. And it seeks, instead, to consolidate its illegitimate hold on the territory through the installation of puppet political institutions subservient to its own interests. The council reaffirmed that all such maneouvres are "fraudulent and null and void. They must be rejected by all states as called for in relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council."

The council reiterated that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the people of Namibia on the one hand, led by SWAPO, and the illegal occupation regime of South Afica, on the other.

The declaration urged the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as contained in Resolution 435 (1978), is not undermined or modified in any way, and that it is fully respected and implemented.

The council condemned the illegal and unscruplous exploitation of Namibia's resources and called upon transnational and other corporations to terminate all such activities forthwith. It further called upon all governments to take legislative and other appropriate measures to ensure the cessation of these activities, and prevent any new investments in Namibia by corporations under their jurisdiction, as well as their compliance with the provisions of the decree of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

The council reiterated its resolve to make every effort, including the initiation of legal proceedings in domestic courts, to ensure compliance with the decree. It also reaffirmed that South Africa and the other foreign economic interests which are illegally exploiting Namibia's land and marine resources are liable to pay reparations to the government of an independent Namibia.

The council requested to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and Great Britain, which operate the URENCO uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of URENCO.

In the declaration, the council noted with profound concern the continued assistance provided to the South African regime by certain international organizations and institutions, as exemplified by the granting of a loan of 1.1 billion U.S. dollars in November 1982, by the International Monetary Fund. Such assistance, the declaration said, only serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria regime, thus enabling it to continue the brutal suppression of the oppressed majority in South Africa itself, while subsidizing its illegal occupation of Namibia and, at the same time, encouraging the apartheid regime to commit blatant aggression against independent neighbouring states.

The council called once again upon the IMF to terminate all co-operation with, and assistance to the apartheid regime and urged all members of the fund to take appropriate action towards that end. It further called upon all other international organizations and institutions to respect the position taken by the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to refrain from any form of co-operation with the Pretoria regime. The council urged all states, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, unilaterally and collectively to adopt economic measures aginat the South African regime as called for by relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and commended those governments that have already taken measures towards that end. It expressed appreciation to all governments, specialized agencies and international organizations which have contributed to the United Nations fund for Namibia. This assist both the nationhood programme for Namibia, and the United Nations institute for Namibia in the formulation and implementation of their projects, which are of great importance for the economic and social development of the country, once sovereignty and independence are achieved. It underscored the need to continue and increase such assitance.

In its programme of action, the Council for Namibia expressed conviction that urgent, resolute and concerted international action should be pursued on various fronts to intensify support in all fields for the oppressed people of Namibia with a view to enabling them to exercise without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

The council pledged to continue to exert every effort to keep the Namibian question in the forefront of international attention and to intensify its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the Namibian people. The Council for Namibia also urged all states to give, as a matter of urgency, maximum political, moral, and material support, including military assistance, to the Frontline states, in order to enable them to strengthen their economies and enable them better to repel the overt and covert aggressive actions of South Africa directed at the destabilization of these states.

It further called upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to extend, within their respective spheres of activity, all possible assistance to the fronline states. The declaration called upon the Security Council to take measures to tighten the arms embargo against South Africa imposed in Resolution 418 (1977), and to ensure strict compliance with the embargo by all states.

The council demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners held at Robben Island and other racist jails and detention centres in apartheid South Africa and occupied Namibia. The council further demanded that SWAPO freedom fighters who have been charged under the repressive "terrorism act" by the illegal Pretoria regime, together with all other captured Namibian freedom fighters, be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention, pending their release. The council also called upon all states to adopt legislative and other effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia.

The council appealed to information media, specialized media organizations and individuals working in the field of communications and information to intensify to the maximum the dissemination of public information concerning the struggle in Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister Botha Leaves for European Tour

MB290747 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, left Jan Smuts Airport in the early hours of this morning at the start of his eight-nation European tour. Hundreds of well-wishers, including dignitaries such as the acting prime minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, other members of the cabinet, the chief of the Defense Force, General Viljoen, and mayors of nearby cities and towns, gave the prime minister and his party a rousing sendoff. Messages of good will were handed to members of the group, who were also treated to a special perfomance by the Rand Afrikaans University choir.

Mr Botha will begin his visit in Portugal, where he is due to arrive later this morning. The talks in Portugal will be followed by similar visits to Switzerland, West Germany, Britain, Belguim, Austria, and Italy, as well as a private visit to France. Mr Botha is accompanied in a specially adapted South African Airways jumbo jet aircraft by his wife, Mrs Elize Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, a number of senior officials, security staff, and a party of about 20 journalists who will represent the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] and the four large newspaper groups in the country.

Our special representative on the aircraft reports that in the course of the next 2 days, Mr Botha will have talks in Lisbon with, among others, the Portuguese prime minister, Dr Soares. He will also meet the Portuguese president, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, attend a state banquet, and will hold a news conference on Wednesday before leaving for Zurich. The main matters likely to be discussed during the visit are economic cooperation, the security situation in Southern Africa, and the constitutional reforms in South Africa. Special emphasis may also be placed on South-West Africa and, in particular, the peace initiatives and involvement of Portugal, West Germany, and Britain. Trade relations between South Africa and its European trade partners should also receive attention, in view of the new potential for economic development in the whole of southern Africa.

Before his departure, Mr Botha said he was not setting out on a campaign of conquest, but to find a place for South Africa among the community of nations. He said that many African leaders had expressed a desire to cooperate with South Africa. This showed that the republic was playing an increasingly important role in regional cooperation. During his unofficial visit to France, Mr Botha will lay the cornerstone of a war museum in honor of the South African soldiers who fell in the battle of Delville Wood in the First World War.

Crocker Arrives; Visit Shrouded in 'Secrecy'

MB291645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Pretoria, May 29, SAPA — The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, who arrived in Pretoria this afternoon from Lusaka, would probably fly back to Washington as soon as possible, sources in the capital said. They said it was unlikely that he would hold further talks with South African officials at this stage and that he had merely returned to South Africa "in preparation for his homeward trip."

U.S. Embassy officials in Pretoria were tight-lipped today about the U.S. envoy's movements, which have been shrouded by an unusual degree of secrecy since his arrival in southern Africa last Thursday. They could not say when he would be returning to the United States, how long he was expected to stay in South Africa, or what his itinerary was. It is understood that the U.S. envoy, who is America's principal negotiator in efforts to bring SWA/Namibia to nationhood, was met at Pretoria's Waterkloof Air Base this afternoon by the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel.

[Johannesburg Domestic Service in English at 1600 GMT on 29 May carries a report on Crocker's arrival in South Africa, adding: A Lusaka report says that in addition to holding talks with President Kaunda of Zambia, Dr Crocker also held talks with an Angolan delegation."]

Foreign Ministry Receives Machel's Message

MB291650 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] President Samora Machel of Mozambique has reaffirmed his country's intentions to adhere strictly to the Nkomati Accord with South Africa. In a communique sent to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Cape Town, President Machel welcomed the declaration by the South African Government to fulfill to the letter the Nkomati Accord. He says his government regarded as very positive the statement by the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, in which he condemned in an unequivocal manner the acts of violance and subversion against the people of Mozambique. President Machel said South Africa's commitment to the aims of the Nkomati Accord was a positive step towards the promotion of good neighborliness for the benefit of all the states of southern Africa.

Constituency Lists Posted for Coloreds, Indians

MB300810 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The final delimitation of constituences for the Colored House of Representatives, and the Indian House of Delegates, has been completed. The final report of the delimitation commission headed by Mr Justice (Hether) will be handed to the state president in Cape Town this morning. A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs told our elections staff the public would be able to inspect the list of constituencies as determined by the delimitation commission at the various regional offices of the department from 1100 this morning. The spokesman said there would be maps at the regional offices, showing where voters could cast their ballots on 22 and 28 August.

ZAMBIA

Chester Crocker Continues Talks in Lusaka

Meeting With Angolans Reported

MB291920 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] High-level American and Angolan Government officials met in Lusaka yesterday in their continuing dialogue on bilateral and regional questions of mutual understanding. A State House spokesman who confirmed the meeting said the two governments were represented by Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker and Angolan Interior Minister Alexandre Rodrigues.

A communique released today said the two governments held the talks on the basis of their desire to facilitate a peaceful settlement in southern Africa, and the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the peace process.

Aims To Organize Talks

MB291239 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, says his present visit to countries in southern Africa is an attempt to organize new talks on the future of South-West Africa after the failure of the recent Lusaka conference. Dr Crocker was speaking in Lusaka after a meeting with the Zambian leader, Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

Dr Crocker held talks with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at Jan Smuts Airport last week. Our Washington correspondent reports that important talks on the future of South-West Africa are to take place somewhere in Europe in the second week of next month. The talks will be attended by American Government representatives.

Communique Issued

MB300619 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Delegations from Angola and the United States headed respectively by Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, the minister of the interior, and Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, met on 28 May in Lusaka to continue their dialogue on bilateral and regional issues of mutual interest.

A joint communique issued at the end of the talks underlines that the United States and Angola held these talks on the basis of their desire to facilitate a peaceful solution in Southern Africa. Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to the peace process.

The Governments of Angola and the United States expressed their profound appreciation to President Kaunda for making these talks possible, and for giving essential and useful support to the process, the document reads.

Nigeria's Gambari Continues Visit, Meetings

Calls on Minister Goma

MB291340 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Visiting Nigerian Foreign Minister Dr Ibrahim Gambari said South Africa remains the greatest enemy of the liberation of Africa and the continent's aspirations. Dr Gambari said this fact should not be forgotten, and called on frontline states and other African countries to act together to put Pretoria back on the defensive in international relations, because of her apartheid policies.

The Nigerian minister said this when he called on Foreign Minister Prof Lameck Goma at his office this morning. Dr Gambari said Africa should not lose sight of the fact that Pretoria is the number one enemy of the continent, even as its conducts the current dialogue.

Meets Kaunda, Departs

MB291344 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has said Zambia regards Nigeria as a frontline state because of that country's commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Dr Kaunda said each time the frontline states called on Nigeria to help in solving problems in the region, Nigeria responded favorably. He said Zambia and other frontline states need Nigeria to help in solving the Namibian independence problem and apartheid in South Africa. Dr Kaunda said this when Nigerian Foreign Minister Dr Ibrahim Gambari called on him at State House this morning. He pointed out that capitalists believe that they would lose their investments in South Africa once the ANC of South Africa took over the reins of power.

Dr Gambari has already left Zambia for Botswana on his continued tour of frontline states.

ZIMBABWE

Nigera's Gambari Arrives on Fact-Finding Tour

AB242134 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, is in Harare, Zimbabwe, in continuation of his fact-finding tour of African frontline states. He is accompanied on the visit by the Nigerian ambassador to Mozambique, Mohammad Metteden.

Before leaving Mozambique for Zimbabwe, Dr Gambari delivered a special message from the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, to President Samora Machel. Receiving the message, President Machel appealed to African leaders to unite in order to liberate the whole continent. The Radio Nigeria correspondent in the minister's entourage, Paul Severa, said Dr Gambari had earlier toured the port of Maputo and the Matula agricultural project.

Calls on President Banana

MB251550 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The Nigerian minister of external affairs, Dr Gambari, paid a courtesy call on the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, at State House this morning. Dr Gambari and his delegation arrived in Harare yesterday on a 3-day visit to Zimbabwe. The visit, which is at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, takes place against the background of a tour of Southern African states being undertaken by Dr Gambari with a view to studying the latest developments in the region. The two foreign ministers are expected to hold discussions on bilateral and international issues.

Reception Held

AB271030 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Nigeria will continue to support Zimbabwe to defend her independence and to restore peace in the country. The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, stated this in Harare at a reception in his honor. Dr Gambari also called on African leaders not to allow the problems of Chad and Western Sahara split the OAU. The warring factions in Chad, he said, had agreed to find a peaceful solution to their problems. The Nigeria external affairs minister, who was in Zimbabwe in continuation of his fact-finding tour of frontline states, had earlier delivered a special message from head of state Major General Muhammadu Buhari to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.